

Judges of the contest, sponsored annually by the American Trucking Associations, Inc., were Robert B. Murray, Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, and chairman of the selecting committee; W. Y. Blanning, Director of the Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission; and Arthur C. Butler, director of the National Highway Users Conference.

They noted that Burkholder's long record of safe driving was the equivalent of 150 years of driving by the average passenger-car driver. He has averaged 55,000 miles of safe driving per year, compared with the passenger-car average of 10,000 miles.

Burkholder won the coveted honor over contestants from all parts of the country, who, like himself, had been nominated by the trucking associations in their own States after winning the State driver of the year award.

The judges, in selecting Burkholder, emphasized their choice had been dictated by Burkholder's extreme heroism in trying to rescue at the risk of his own life a New York family of six from a burning automobile last year on Route 40 near Reno, Nev. His acts were developed from company records.

The six members of the Roosa family, of Woodburne, N. Y., consisting of the husband and wife and two children, ages 11 and 9, and Mr. Roosa's parents, were driving to San Francisco to visit relatives when their car collided with another car.

Burkholder was driving his tractor-trailer west toward Reno and had been passed by the Roosa's car. He was the first to arrive at the scene of the accident.

Leaping from his cab he raced to the 2 cars and succeeded in extricating the 2 children and their father from the wreckage. The gasoline tank of one car exploded at this point and enveloped both cars in flames. Burned badly himself, Burkholder sought vainly to extricate the others but the flames overpowered him. The children and their father died as a result of their injuries, bringing the accident's death total to seven.

Four months before this accident Burkholder was the first at the scene of another accident involving a sailor who suffered a severe spinal injury. Burkholder summoned an ambulance and rendered first aid. The ambulance doctor credited Burkholder's knowledge of first aid and his handling of the injured man with possibly saving the sailor's life.

Because of Burkholder's modesty and reticence, newspaper stories of the accident failed to mention his name, and he refused to allow the sailor to recommend him for a United States Navy citizen citation.

A third incident occurred in October 1951, when he helped save 3 persons involved in an automobile crash on Highway 40 in which 3 others lost their lives. First on the scene again, Burkholder administered first aid to the survivors of the crash and stood by until doctors arrived.

In 1946 Burkholder joined other truck-drivers in a rescue party to save the lives of 2 persons trapped in an automobile submerged in the Truckee River. It was winter, and Burkholder contracted pneumonia from the exposure. In this incident, as in all others in which he has lent a helping hand, Burkholder left the scene without identifying himself.

Gov. Charles H. Russell, of Nevada, made the presentation address when Burkholder received the driver-of-the-year award from the Nevada Motor Transport Association. Public Service Commissioner Robert A. Allen, a speaker on the occasion, said in part, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends and that, Pat, is what you risked doing."

Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder will be given a tour of Washington and New York as guests of the American Trucking Associations as one of a number of prizes that the industry gives to its driver of the year.

The judges also gave an honorable mention award to John A. Jacobs, 57, of Racine,

Wis., driver for Service Transport Co., Racine, who has had no chargeable accidents in 28 years of driving. Mr. Jacobs is married and has two children. He has helped motorists involved in highway accidents on a number of occasions, the last in 1944.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I know Pat Burkholder from my State, and I know his family. In my opinion, he is an ideal citizen. He has raised a typical family. He works from 14 to 18 hours a day. He knows his business. He has come up the hard way to be nationally recognized, and we in Nevada are proud of him.

RECESS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, in accordance with the previous unanimous consent agreement, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Thursday, June 11, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 10 (legislative day of June 8), 1953:

FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Louis S. Rothschild, of Missouri, to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1956, vice Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, resigned.

BUREAU OF MINES

Tom Lyon, of Utah, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Rae V. Biester, of Pennsylvania, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

George H. Boldt, of Washington, to be United States district judge for the western district of Washington, vice Charles H. Leavy, retired.

IN THE ARMY

Lt. Gen. Maxwell Davenport Taylor, O14898, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army), for appointment as commanding general, Eighth Army, with the rank of general and as general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

Maj. Gen. William Howard Arnold, O15558, United States Army, for appointment as commanding general, United States Forces in Austria, with the rank of lieutenant general and as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

Maj. Gen. Bruce Cooper Clarke, O16068, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army), for appointment as corps commander, with the rank of lieutenant general and as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Martin Eugene Griffin, O16537, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Howard Harper, O15083, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Armistead Davis Mead, O15767, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Milchrist Cannon, O16163, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. James Francis Collins, O16819, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

Col. John Francis Cassidy, O12718, United States Army.

Col. Charles Vinson Bromley, Jr., O15239, United States Army.

Col. James Melvin Epperly, O16288, Dental Corps, United States Army.

Col. Cleland Charles Sibley, O15671, United States Army.

Col. Edward Harold McDaniel, O16497, United States Army.

Col. Raymond Earle Bell, O16897, United States Army.

Col. William Jonathan Thompson, O17530, United States Army.

Col. George Elial Bush, O17634, United States Army.

Col. John Francis Regis Seitz, O17734, United States Army.

Col. David Haytor Buchanan, O17746, United States Army.

Col. Paul Russell Weyrauch, O18252, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Orlando Collette Troxel, Jr., O18487, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Hugh Pate Harris, O18518, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Col. Edgar Carl Erickson, O171317, a Reserve commissioned officer of the Army, member of the National Guard of the United States, to be Chief of the National Guard Bureau, with rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, under the provisions of section 81, National Defense Act, as amended.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 10 (legislative day of June 8), 1953:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, of New York, to be Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

James P. Winne, of Hawaii, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 32, with headquarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.

John J. Devaney, of New York, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 8, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y.

John A. Stanek, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 39, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Wilmer N. Thornburg, pastor of Venice United Presbyterian Church, McDonald, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Our Father and our God, who in Thy love and wisdom hast brought our Nation unto this hour. Look down upon us in this hour as these men are meeting to

consider the affairs and problems before them today.

May these men, who have been chosen to the place of leadership in this great Nation of ours, be given a large portion of Thy wisdom. Our Father, we lift our hearts in humility asking for wisdom in every problem to do and say what will be best for our Nation.

Our prayer is that these men may prove themselves faithful to the trust which has been placed in them by the people of our Nation. May Thy spirit guide and direct them each one every hour of life, for we ask this in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 2, 1953:

H. R. 746. An act for the relief of Tibor Kalman Jalsoviczky;

H. R. 880. An act for the relief of Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen;

H. R. 974. An act for the relief of Dr. Morad Malek-Aslani; and

H. R. 2364. An act to terminate restrictions against alienation on land owned by William Lynn Engles and Maureen Edna Engles.

On June 4, 1953:

H. R. 1242. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, or his authorized representative, to convey certain school properties to local school districts or public agencies;

H. R. 1243. An act to amend the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. 16); and

H. R. 1244. An act to amend section 13 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds and other purposes."

On June 6, 1953:

H. R. 1561. An act authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to the State of Tennessee; and

H. R. 2327. An act to authorize the Post Office Department to designate enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks, and for other purposes.

On June 9, 1953:

H. R. 2366. An act for the relief of Fred B. Niswonger.

CLOSING MEXICAN BORDER TO MINORS

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, for approximately the past 10 days I have inserted an article in each CONGRESSIONAL RECORD relative to House Joint Resolution 240, a resolution which has for its purpose the cutting down of the narcotics traffic available to youngsters in

States along the Mexican border. I call my colleagues' attention to this series and those articles which will follow, because they lay the basis necessary to show the necessity for and the wisdom of this legislation.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR POSTMASTERS

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently introduced H. R. 5564, a bill to require that the position of postmaster in post offices of certain classes be occupied by persons who pass a competitive civil-service examination for the position of postmaster. This bill also states that any postmaster holding the position who has not passed a civil-service examination will have to vacate the office and that the office will be open to a civil-service examination.

Mr. Speaker, a strange thing has happened about this bill. Some people with vivid imaginations have thought that this was intended to get rid of postmasters who are now in office for political reasons. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In my opinion, any man who has been a postmaster for between 15 and 20 years in a first-, second-, or third-class office and is unable to pass a civil-service examination should certainly have his head examined and perhaps be placed in the nearest mental hospital. Obviously the men already in office and who have served for all these years are in a far better position to pass the examination brilliantly than someone simply coming in from the outside.

If we are to have civil service we have got to have it all the way through or else scrap the whole idea. At the present time there are over 6,000 postmasters in first-, second-, and third-class offices throughout this country who have never taken an examination of any kind for the position.

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Companion bills are being introduced by colleagues from California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Florida.

Faced, as we are, with excessive supplies of cotton, it appears inevitable that a national marketing quota and acreage allotment will be proclaimed for the crop of cotton to be produced in 1954. Unless amended, the Agricultural Adjustment

Act would require such national acreage allotment to be apportioned among the States on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton during the 5 years, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1951, and 1952. This would result in drastically reduced acreage allotments, as compared with 1952 and 1953 plantings, for those States where cotton production has increased in recent years. For example, assuming a national quota of 10 million bales and a national acreage allotment of 17,500,000 acres, Arizona would be cut 54 percent; California, 51 percent; New Mexico, 42 percent; Florida, 40 percent; and Texas, 39 percent.

Arizona would be the most adversely affected of all the States. Cotton is its most valuable crop and agriculture by far the major source of its wealth. To take away over half of the gross value of this crop would seriously cripple the State's entire economy, cause widespread unemployment, and bankrupt thousands of farmers and businessmen.

These reductions are considerably greater than those which would be required of the traditional cotton-producing States of the South where plantings have either remained relatively static or have actually declined in recent years. This is because provisions of existing law are plainly discriminatory in their application to States where cotton production has been on the increase in response to the demands of a free market. Furthermore, the law as it now stands serves to obstruct geographic shifts in cotton plantings based upon quality and variety of product and cost of production. In brief, the law is inequitable and uneconomic.

In order to alleviate the economic distress and discrimination which would result from imposition of acreage allotments for the 1954 cotton crop under existing law, I have introduced a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to provide:

First. The national allotment for cotton for 1954 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton during the 3 calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year for which the national marketing quota is proclaimed. That means that the 1954 allotment would be based on plantings during 1951, 1952, and 1953.

Second. No State acreage allotment for 1954 shall be reduced more than 25 percent below the acreage planted to cotton in the State in 1952.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

MONROE COUNTY, MICH.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill designed to grant to certain residents of Monroe County, Mich., the right to obtain patents to land which they and their predecessors in title have occupied since Monroe County was originally founded, but for which the Government has never issued patents.

Over 130 years ago the original French settlers of Monroe County staked out claims along the waterfront of the Raisin River. The claims were in most cases only a few rods wide but extended for long distances back from the river—sometimes as much as a mile and half.

In 1819 the Government surveyed the county into townships and sections and issued patents in accordance with this survey. The Congress granted to these original French settlers, who were then in possession of the land, the right to have a patent issued on their claims upon submitting proof of ownership of the land. However, very few submitted the required proofs. Most of the settlers continued to occupy their land as originally staked out.

It was not until 1928 that this difficulty was discovered, and the Congress then enacted a law providing for the issuance of patents to the owners of this land. Abstractors' and surveyors' maps showed that there were at least 13 small pieces of land in the county for which no patent had ever been issued, but to which the Government of the United States laid no claim.

There have been various extensions of this law to permit the owners of these lost lands to procure their patent by paying \$1.25 an acre for the land. The current act, which is Public Law 856 of the 80th Congress, will expire on June 30 of this year. This legislation was sponsored by my predecessor, the Honorable Earl Michener, well known to my colleagues in the House of Representatives, who represented the Second District of Michigan with honor and distinction for three decades.

The purpose of the bill I have introduced today is simply to extend the period within which patents may be obtained by an additional 5 years.

I have discussed this legislation unofficially with Mr. James A. Lanigan, assistant chief counsel in the Bureau of Land Management. After examining the records of the Department and considering the matter, Mr. Lanigan advised me that he could see no objection to the extension. The Federal Government does not assert title to the land, and the error is a technical omission which in all equity should be cured.

It is only when abstracts of title are examined that these parcels of land, on which no Government patent has been issued, are discovered. The residents of this area of Monroe County are not migratory. Farms have been handed down in the same family for generation after generation. Consequently, all of the defects arising from the lack of patents have not yet come to light.

For 25 years Congress has given the right to acquire patents to certain residents of Monroe County whose title has been adversely affected by the lack of patents. It would now be discriminatory and inequitable to deny similar relief to

those who, through no fault of their own, are unaware of this latent defect in the title to their property.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope that this legislation will be promptly adopted by the Congress.

TREATMENT OF USERS OF NARCOTICS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3307) to provide for the treatment of users of narcotics in the District of Columbia, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the purpose of this act is to protect the health and safety of the people of the District of Columbia from the menace of drug addiction and to afford an opportunity to the drug user for rehabilitation. The Congress intends that Federal criminal laws shall be enforced against drug users as well as other persons, and this act shall not be used to substitute treatment for punishment in cases of crime committed by drug users.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act—

"(1) The term 'drug user' means any person who habitually uses any habit-forming narcotic drugs so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare, or who is so far addicted to the use of such habit-forming narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to his addiction.

"(2) The term 'patient' means a person with respect to whom there has been filed with the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia a statement as provided for in section 3.

"FILING A STATEMENT

"SEC. 3. (a) Whenever it appears to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia that any person within the District of Columbia, other than a person referred to in subsection (b), is a drug user, he may file with the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia a statement in writing setting forth the facts tending to show that such a person is a drug user.

"(b) The United States attorney shall not file a statement under this section with respect to any person who is charged with a criminal offense, whether by indictment, by information, or who is under sentence for a criminal offense, whether he is serving the sentence, or is on probation or parole, or has been released on bond pending appeal.

"COURT ORDER FOR EXAMINATION

"SEC. 4. Upon the filing of such a statement, the court shall order the patient to appear before it for an examination by physicians pursuant to section 6 (a) of this act and for a hearing if required under section 7 of this act. The copy of the statement and order of the court shall be served personally upon the patient by the United States marshal.

"RIGHT TO COUNSEL

"SEC. 5. A patient shall have the right to the assistance of counsel at every stage of the judicial proceeding under this act. Before the court appoints physicians pursuant to section 6 of this act it shall advise the patient of his right to counsel and shall

assign counsel to represent him if the patient is unable to obtain counsel.

"EXAMINATIONS BY PHYSICIANS

"SEC. 6. (a) When such a statement has been filed the court shall appoint two qualified physicians, one of whom shall be a psychiatrist, to examine the patient. For the purpose of the examination the court may order the patient committed for such reasonable period as the court may determine to a suitable hospital or other facility to be designated by the court. Each physician shall, within such period as the court may direct, file a written report of the examination, which shall include a statement of his conclusion as to whether the patient is a drug user.

"(b) The counsel for the patient may inspect the reports of the examination. No such report and no evidence resulting from the personal examination of the patient or evidence offered by the patient shall be admissible against him in any judicial proceeding except a proceeding under this act.

"WHEN HEARING IS REQUIRED

"SEC. 7. If, in a report filed pursuant to section 6 of this act, either of the examining physicians states that the patient is a drug user, or that he is unable to reach any conclusion by reason of the refusal of the patient to submit to thorough examination, the court shall conduct a hearing in the manner provided in section 8 of this act. If, on the basis of the reports filed, the court is not required to conduct such a hearing, it shall enter an order dismissing the proceeding under this act. If a hearing is deemed necessary, then such notice of hearing shall be served personally upon the patient to afford the said patient the opportunity to prepare for the hearing.

"HEARING

"SEC. 8. Upon the evidence introduced at a hearing held for that purpose the court shall determine whether the patient is a drug user. The hearing shall be conducted without a jury unless, before the hearing and within 15 days after the date on which the second report is filed pursuant to section 6 of this act, a jury is demanded by the patient or by the United States Attorney. The patient may, after appointment or employment of counsel, waive a hearing and be committed directly to a hospital designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their designated agent. The rules of evidence applicable in judicial proceedings in the court are applicable to hearings pursuant to this section, including the right of the patient to present evidence in his own behalf and to subpoena and cross-examine witnesses.

"CONFINEMENT OF PATIENT

"SEC. 9. If the court finds the patient to be a drug user, it may commit him to a hospital designated by the patient or the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their designated agent, and approved by the court, to be confined there for rehabilitation until released in accordance with section 10 of this act. The head of the hospital shall submit written reports, within such periods as the court may direct, but no longer than 6 months after the commitment and for successive intervals of time thereafter, and state reasons why the patient has not been released.

"RELEASE OF PATIENT

"SEC. 10. (a) When the head of the hospital to which the patient is committed finds that the patient appears to be no longer in need of rehabilitation, or has received maximum benefits, they shall give notice to the judge of the committing court, and the said patient shall be delivered to the said court, for such further action as the court may deem necessary and proper under the provisions of this act.

"(b) The court, upon petition of the patient after confinement for 1 year, shall

inquire into the refusal or failure of the head of the hospital to release him. If the court finds that the patient is no longer in need of care, treatment, guidance, or rehabilitation, or has received maximum benefits, it shall order the patient released, in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of this act.

"PERIODIC EXAMINATION OF RELEASED PATIENTS"

"SEC. 11 For the 2 years after his release, the patient shall report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their designated agent, at such times and places as those officers, or officer, require, but not more frequently than once each month, for a physical examination to determine whether the patient has again become a drug user. If the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their designated agent, determine that the person examined is a drug user, they shall so notify the United States attorney for the District of Columbia who may then file a statement under section 3 of this act with respect to the person examined.

"PATIENT NOT DEEMED A CRIMINAL"

"SEC. 12. The patient in any proceeding under this act shall not be deemed a criminal and the commitment of any such patient shall not be deemed a conviction.

"SEC. 13. This act shall become effective 6 months after the date of its approval."

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. **PERKINS** asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

THE LATE HAROLD H. BUCKLES

Mr. **KLEIN**. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House the passing of my former secretary, a dear friend, and an indefatigable worker not only on my behalf, but for many Members of this House, Harold H. Buckles or "Buck" as he was affectionately known to all of us. He died very suddenly in his sleep Saturday. I believe his great devotion to his duties here and the intensity of his attachment to his work, caused his physical breakdown and brought about the sudden death of this man just 51 years old. I think it is a sad commentary on how hard we work ourselves and how hard we work our employees, that so often it becomes necessary for Members to announce such sad events.

"Buck" was born on April 9, 1902, in Coffeyville, Kans. He was educated in Oklahoma and at the University of Colorado. He was formerly a newspaperman, having done straight reporting since his high school days. He worked on the Okmulgee Daily Times, of Okmulgee, Okla., and the Rawlins, Wyo., Republican. He was the managing editor for the CCC national weekly newspaper, Happy Days.

His only organizational affiliations were Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalistic fraternity, and the American Political Science Association.

He was employed as an investigator on the staff of the WPA Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, and also an investigator for the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee under Chairman GILLETTE. He had been secretary to the late Congressman John H. Tolan, of California, then chief investigator of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee under Chairman GREEN, of Rhode Island. He then served as secretary to Congressman Adolph Sabath, and then he entered my employ in the same capacity. At times, he did free-lance writing for western and Pacific coast newspapers. At the time of his death, he was proprietor and editor of the Transcontinental News Service, of Washington. He has devoted over 15 years of service to Members of this House and to the country, and I know that you all join with me in extending to his family the deep and sincere sympathy of the Members of this House and not only of all the people who knew him, but the untold thousands of people, not alone in my district, but in Illinois and in California, constituents of the other two Members whom he served so diligently. The vast amount of work he did was not known to most of them, but its benefits, I am sure, are still in effect. I know that you will all join with me in extending our sincere condolences to his lovely widow, his three sons, one a sergeant in the Marine Corps, his dear mother, and his sisters.

Mr. **SPEAKER**, I hope the day will come when it is possible for us to lighten the load on the people in our offices, who work so diligently on our behalf and on behalf of our constituents.

Mr. **BLATNIK**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. **BLATNIK**. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow and regret that I learned that Mr. Harold Buckles, who for many years was a congressional committee staff member and assistant to Congressmen, has passed on. Mr. Buckles died at his home here in Washington last Saturday, and all who know him mourn his passing.

Mr. Buckles had a long and fine record of devoted public service. Born 51 years ago in Coffeyville, Kans., he was originally a newspaperman. After attending the University of Oklahoma, "Buck," as he was known to his friends, was a free-lance writer and reporter for the Denver Post, the Rocky Mountain News, and other western newspapers, and it was as a newspaperman that he first came to Washington as managing editor of Happy Days, the CCC weekly.

Eventually he became chief investigator of the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures, and afterward he served as assistant to three different Members of Congress. He was on the staff of the late Congressman Tolan, of California, and for a number of years served under that distinguished legis-

lator and my friend, the late Congressman Sabath, of Illinois, whom we re-member and whose memory we revere. His last assignment on Capitol Hill was as administrative assistant to my very good friend the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN]. It was while he was employed in this last-mentioned position that sickness overtook him, a sickness that ended in his passing.

Mr. Speaker, Harold Buckles was my friend, and his untimely passing is a reminder of the debt we Members of Congress owe to the conscientious and hard-working staff members who do the spade work and day-to-day grinding away in our respective offices. This position is anonymous—yet it is they who carry the heavy burden of office work while we are attending legislative session. They are the unsung heroes and heroines of the hectic legislative grind here on Capitol Hill.

I join with his family in their bereavement in this sad moment. Harold Buckles was a sincere, honest family man—one who was always gentle, honest, and chivalrous, and eager to extend a helping hand. As an employee of the legislative branch, he was devoted to duty and one who always did his job and did it well. I am proud that I have known him. To his widow, children, and other relatives, I extend my profound sympathy.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY BY TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. **HAYS** of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. **HAYS** of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON] and I introduced identical bills, H. R. 5628 and H. R. 5629, to provide for public accountability by tax-exempt organizations. Under the bills' terms these organizations would file annual reports containing information which we believe the public is entitled to have. This measure is an outgrowth of the study that was made by the committee of which Mr. Cox, of Georgia, was the chairman. Upon his death I served for awhile as acting chairman.

The bill as introduced received the unanimous approval of all members of that committee. We had the benefit in the study of the advice of three members of the Committee on Ways and Means: The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON], the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GOODWIN]. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE] was also a member of the committee and supported the recommendations.

I make this statement, Mr. Speaker, because there are several thousand tax-exempt foundations and Members may receive inquiries regarding the bill. By referring to the contents of the bill itself and our report which is available as

a public document I believe the Members will have all the information that will be required.

EXEMPTION FROM COMBAT DUTIES FOR SURVIVING SONS

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, most Members of Congress have, at one time or another, received a request from the parents of a boy in service asking that he be deferred from combat duty because his brother was killed in World War II or in the present conflict. Upon contacting the military service concerned, the military refuses to give any special consideration in the assignment of the individual since he is not the sole surviving son.

There is no doubt that the greatest contribution an American family can make is to give the life of one of its members in defense of our country. No greater sacrifice can ever be made. We have recognized this fact in chartering of the Gold Star Mothers, hallowing and commemorating our military dead and constructing monuments to the memory of our military heroes.

The Defense Department presently has a policy known as the "sole surviving son policy." This policy provides that where the father, son or daughter has been killed in action, died of wounds, accidents, or diseases, is in a captured or missing-in-action status, or is permanently and totally physically or mentally disabled, or hospitalized on a continuing basis, the sole surviving son of the family shall, at the request of either of his parents or himself, not be assigned to duties normally involving combat.

One of the reasons for which this policy was promulgated was the inclusion in the 1948 Selective Service Act of a provision exempting from draft the sole surviving son of a family in which a brother or sister was killed in action, died in the line of duty, or died as a result of injuries received or disease incurred during service in the Armed Forces of our country. Two of the reasons for this exemption were the recognition of so great a sacrifice and recognition of the desire to continue the family name.

The proposal I introduced yesterday would express our desire that this exemption from combat policy be extended to other than sole surviving sons, but only where a brother or sister has lost a life as a result of enemy action.

I am not asking that such person be relieved from military service to our country. However, I do feel that the size of our military and the diversifications of duty permits some special consideration being afforded a member of the armed services whose brother or sister is killed as a result of enemy action regardless of whether such member is the last or 1 of 2 surviving children. It seems but little work to ascertain some duty that would not normally in-

volve actual combat even within a combat unit.

My resolution is primarily intended for the benefit of the parents who have already lost one child and contributed so much, that those parents would not have to fear the loss of another child by reason of enemy action.

This resolution merely requests that the military commanders afford special consideration to individual members of the Armed Forces who have lost a brother or sister as a result of enemy action. Furthermore this would not preclude any person in the military serving in combat at his own request.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Irrigation may have permission to meet this afternoon while the House is in session during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

GRANTING STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. GRAHAM submitted the following conference report and statement on the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 29) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 528)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. Con. Res. 29) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That the Congress favors the granting of the status of permanent residence in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has determined that such alien is qualified under the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 App. U. S. C. 1953):

- "A-6963020, Amsel, Andor.
- "A-7898535, Avilo, Rudolf.
- "A-6592016, Balberiski, Miron or Bell.
- "A-6756307, Baqal, Mohamad Amir or Mohamad Amir Boukal.
- "A-6552873, Brotleit, Zofia Kusewicka.
- "A-9825254, Bussani, Andrew.
- "A-7099697, Chang, Peter Yun-Pao.
- "A-6431861, Chang, Jean M. Y. (nee Young).
- "A-6623722, Chang, Shau Hoa.
- "A-6623721, Chang, Tsang Wa.
- "A-6625811, Chang, Yuan Lo.
- "A-6851532, Chao, Tsei-Yu or T. Y. Chao or Chao Tsei Yu.
- "A-7073396, Chechik, Luba (nee Luba Russak).
- "A-6848439, Chen, Min.
- "A-6830501, Dischka, Zsuzsanna.
- "A-6917990, Domb, Mozes.
- "A-7828138, Domb, Cyla.
- "A-7828139, Domb, Fryda.
- "A-7131176, Esop, Verner.
- "A-6740258, Fanaberia, Cael Morika.

"A-6713644, Fanaberia, Masia (nee Rubin).

"A-6886818, Feldblum, Meyer.

"A-6536894, Fleischman, David.

"A-6841247, Fleischman, Ilona Sara (nee Eizikovitz).

"A-6769948, Frankel, Nechemie.

"A-6758622, Frankel, Chana (nee Wachs).

"A-7056845, Furer, Menashe or Menasze or Menasche or Menash Furer.

"A-7210070, Gawronski, Antonina (nee Rittigstein).

"A-6769935, Gedeon, Elie Jabra.

"A-6860145, Gedrovics, Alberts.

"A-690711, Grunwald, Alexander.

"A-6448004, How, Julie Lien-Yng or Julie How.

"PR901282, How, Bang.

"PR901281, How, Rose May Ng or Rose Howe.

"A-6737212, Huang, Yao Sien or Eva Yal-Sien Huang.

"A-6576346, Jacobowitz, Bela (Jakobowitz).

"A-6848236, Jacobowitz, Eva.

"A-7197382, Jaszowski, Tadeusz or Ted Jaszowski or T. Jaszowski.

"A-7427989, Karm, Meinhard.

"A-6772233, Khalidi, Suleiman Faud El.

"A-7491361, Kirilloff, Boris Ephim.

"A-6887572, Kopelowitz, Ester (nee Tessler).

"A-7178548, Laurik, Evald.

"A-8091096, Lee, Margaret Chia Lin (Margaret Therese Lee).

"A-6171207, Lee, Yiu Yung.

"A-6953010, Lieber, Sarolta (nee Berger).

"A-6851545, Loo, Ching Chee.

"A-7135305, Loo, Chia-Ying Chang (nee Chang).

"A-6819172, Masilyah, Noory Heskell or Noory Heskell Musaleh.

"A-6467056, Metsalo, Valentin.

"A-6415978, Molnar, Theresia.

"A-6923768, Muller, Vera.

"A-7095882, Munteanu, George Nicholas.

"A-9107940, Nakielski, Bernard or Makiel-ski.

"A-8091555, Novak, Joakim Ante.

"A-6801965, Pan, John Joel-Siang or John Pan.

"A-6611055, Potocka, Maria.

"A-9668080, Rand, Vladimir.

"A-6776588, Rotbart, Motel.

"A-7094824, Saitoun, Ishaq Heshel.

"A-7841095, Saitoun, Raina.

"A-7841096, Saitoun, Salum.

"A-9825231, Scrivanich, Antonio Nicolo.

"A-7048886, Shulman, Joel, or Julian Shulman or Julian Szulman.

"A-6606633, Spierer, William or William or Villmos.

"A-6508114, Stern, Herman.

"A-9825170, Swidzinski, Czeslaw.

"A-7144911, Swowsik, Emery Anthony or Emerich Antonin Swojsik.

"A-7365957, Szekely, Suzanne.

"A-6862642, Tessler, Margit (nee Margit Sonnenschein).

"A-6258292, Tsai, Pe Chiu.

"A-7934047, Tulk, Johannes.

"A-7243463, Tye, Josephine Chou.

"A-6990780, Wagner, Wlenczyslaw Jozef.

"A-6701080, Weiss, Rachel Ruth.

"A-6881779, Weiss, Eva.

"A-7134269, Wisniewski, Roxalia.

"A-7197533, Woo, Kok Liang.

"A-7197534, Woo, Lily Ji-Yuen.

"A-7197535, Woo, Andy Ying-Chung.

"A-7197536, Woo, Benny Fong-Chung.

"A-6291894, Zydorowicz, Zygmunt Stanislaw.

"A-6291893, Zydorowicz, Stanislaw (nee (Babel) (Bombel)).

"A-6615482, Cimze, Brigita.

"A-6619075, Sils, Jakabs, Rudolfs.

"A-6615484, Cimze, Wilhelmina Albertine nee Upmanis).

"A-7181298, Ambaras, Berek.

"A-7181299, Ambaras, Ruchla Leja (nee Spector).

"A-7181301, Ambaras, Szmul or Samuel.

"A-7181300, Ambaras, Chaja.

- "A-6933862, Antos, Viktor or Viktor Adler.
 "A-7073948, Bajor, Laszlo.
 "A-7073949, Bajor, Margaret (nee Bermann).
 "A-7125348, Belohlavek, Ladislav.
 "A-8015690, Boni, Donato or Bonich.
 "A-7982580, Chen, Betty Shu-Hsien.
 "A-7350806, Chen, Chi-Cheng.
 "A-6542129, Deutsch, Emery.
 "A-6542128, Deutsch, Edith.
 "A-7395122, Dunn, Fung Wen-Feng.
 "A-6899359, Eisendraft, Jente Perl.
 "A-7975403, Greisman, Chaim.
 "A-6933870, Greisman, Dyna (nee Dyna Stern).
 "A-6511086, Gulewski, Chaim Ber.
 "A-6843542, Halberstam, Serena.
 "A-7143248, Hauser, Moses.
 "A-6896010, Kac, David or David Katz.
 "A-6794615, Kahan, David.
 "A-6819107, Konig, Simon.
 "A-7383019, Konig, Judit.
 "A-6917988, Leffel, David.
 "A-7841092, Leffel, Hanla Sarah Leffel.
 "A-7841094, Leffel, Henry.
 "A-7066379, Leicht, Alfred.
 "A-6757650, Liberman, Chaja Cross.
 "A-7057929, Loblovics, Jirina.
 "A-7445230, Loblovics, Peter Stepan.
 "A-9669698, Loker, Ladislav.
 "A-6439571, Lukacs, John Adalbert.
 "A-7184075, Nagy, Gustav.
 "A-6953276, Ostreicher, Sally or Sara Ostreicher.
 "A-9825173, Piccini, Giovanni or John Piccini.
 "A-9825233, Piccinich, Antonio.
 "A-9825234, Piccinich, Giovanni (John).
 "A-7048776, Pribramska, Milena Jaroslava.
 "A-6803937, Propper, Hinda.
 "A-7243272, Rofe, Clemy (nee Hassoun).
 "A-7243273, Rofe, Roland.
 "A-6542415, Ronikier, Adam.
 "A-6275646, Rosenthal, Cecilia Lucy (nee Rochlin).
 "A-6937373, Rottenberg, Laszlo.
 "A-6851434, Shen, Mary.
 "A-6441693, Shew, Lester Fook.
 "A-6441694, Shew, Alice Lee.
 "A-6450187, Shimanovsky, Alexander Eugene.
 "A-6450157, Shimanovsky, Xenia Nikosevna.
 "A-6450158, Shimanovsky, Nikolai Alexander.
 "A-6450159, Shimanovsky, Natalie Alexander.
 "A-6905008, Strauss, Leo.
 "A-7863422, Strauss, Elizabeth (nee Elizabeth Brody).
 "A-7125300, Szilas, George.
 "A-7125301, Szilas, Veronica Anna.
 "A-6913912, Tabak, Guta.
 "A-9825237, Tarabocchia, Antonio Giovanni.
 "A-6805581, Teitelbaum, Dorothy.
 "A-7116390, Winter, Berec Litman.
 "A-7427544, Winter, Mordechai.
 "A-7802010, Zaharoff, George Alexander.
 "A-6659388, Zak, Irene Anna (nee Segal).
 "A-6663293, Zak, Daniel.
 "A-6663244, Zak, Michael.
 "A-6779061, Abdul-Nabi, Slon Moshli.
 "A-6907333, Abramczyk, Abram.
 "A-7074032, Blumenstein, Jerta.
 "A-6509235, Brecher, Samuel.
 "A-6703334, Chang, Joyce Loretta.
 "A-6848604, Chien, James Tai Tze.
 "A-7975994, Chiu, Leung.
 "A-9836671, Cymer, Alfred or Alfred Ziemer or Alfred K. Cymer or Cymer Alfred or A. Cymer.
 "A-7934149, D'Antoni, Giuseppe Giovanni.
 "A-6949998, Dresdner, Desider.
 "A-6983006, Felkay, Miklos.
 "A-6983007, Felkay, Magdalena.
 "A-7445428, Felkay, Julia Agnes.
 "A-6496385, Fischman, Moses.
 "A-6472344, Fischman, Piri (nee Jeremias).
 "A-9765956, Fook, Lum or Lam.
 "A-6390069, Gerencser, Frank.
 "A-6390070, Gerencser, Anne.
 "A-7132030, Goldberger, Ernest.
 "A-6929650, Gorodecki, Aba.
 "A-6480449, Gorog, Frigyes or Frederic Gorog.
 "A-7125154, Gorog, Margit.
 "A-6887741, Gunsburg, Mendel.
 "A-6666944, Habersfeld, Eugene.
 "A-6922074, Halpert, Mendel.
 "A-7491705, Ho, Hao Jo.
 "A-7828496, Ho, Hsiang-Chiao Huang.
 "A-7828498, Ho, Lily Li-Lien.
 "A-7828495, Ho, Louise Li-Si.
 "A-7828597, Ho, William Wei-Yu.
 "A-7125390, Iritz, Magda.
 "A-7354858, Iritz, Andras, Ferenc.
 "A-6438637, Jurisevic, Milo Tripe.
 "A-6438638, Jurisevic, Jelena Milo.
 "A-6438640, Jurisevic, Radmila Milo.
 "A-6438639, Jurisevic, Svetozar Milo.
 "A-6987919, Karastoyanova, Marguita Bogdanova.
 "A-7056457, Karcz, Jerzy Feliks.
 "A-7097876, Karcz, Irena.
 "A-7134826, Karlik, Oldrich (Olda) Evse Spithnev.
 "A-7059580, Kovacs, Ilona Marie (nee Tovalgyi).
 "A-7095981, Kovacs, Judith Ilona.
 "A-7095982, Kovacs, Katalin Pirokska.
 "A-6847906, Keng, Hilda Hsi Ling.
 "A-9506160, Kingsepp, Alexander.
 "A-7210424, Kotas, Jindrich.
 "A-7197295, Kucera, Sonia or Sonia Kucerova.
 "A-7802992, Kun, Jozsef Lajos or Joseph Kun.
 "A-9290474, Lian, Choo Joon.
 "A-6709345, Kwong, Tin Yu.
 "A-6991771, Leidermann, Susan Veronica.
 "A-6985787, Leidermann, Paul.
 "A-6848564, Lin, Ru-Kan or Ru Kong Lin.
 "A-8001257, Ljubcic, Maria Luca.
 "A-7210293, Madis Voldemar.
 "A-7210288, Madis Ilona.
 "A-7863133, Madis, Ilona, Junior.
 "A-7863134, Madis, Voldemar, Junior.
 "A-7991037, Maram, Maria.
 "A-7629040, Michalski, Stefan Antoni.
 "A-6555835, Milikowski, Boruch or Milikowsky or Boruch Milikowski or Mikowski or Bouch Milikowski or Borouch Milikowski.
 "A-7483287, Moy, Don Tsit.
 "A-7095886, Miculescu, Mircea.
 "A-6848339, Nieh, Tseng-Lu.
 "A-6852886, Ostreicher, Ester or Esther (nee Perstein).
 "A-7868150, Pi, Teh Ho.
 "A-9825275, Piccini, Matteo.
 "A-7201404, Ripka, George Prokop.
 "A-7863155, Ripka, Hubert Jean Michel or Hubert Jan Michel Ripka.
 "A-6704266, Romanowska, Alicja Theresa or Alice Romanowski.
 "A-6983560, Setton, Renee Albert.
 "A-6746537, Shina, Isaac Saleh.
 "A-9825384, Tarabocchia, John.
 "A-6403591, Tkachenko, Arkady.
 "A-7142101, Twardon, Gerard Edward.
 "A-7828393, Veres, George Stephen.
 "A-7828395, Veres, Catherine Renee.
 "A-7828394, Veres, Paul Stephen.
 "A-7095791, Vizer, Jozsef or Joseph.
 "A-7095792, Vizer, Erzsebet or Elizabeth (nee Papa).
 "A-7264780, Pal, Peter or Paul Vizer.
 "A-7915647, Wang, King-Ching.
 "A-7354350, Wang, Shen Kuang.
 "A-7379754, Wang, Chao-Chih Shih.
 "A-6622376, Wang, Shih Jen.
 "A-7427597, Yang, Bernard Kenneth.
 "A-7248107, Yu, Fu Ching.
 "A-6699842, Choye, James Hung or Tsai Hung.
 "A-6933906, Feder, Solomon.
 "A-7052513, Feher, Janos.
 "A-7052514, Feher, Klara (nee Vajda).
 "A-7052515, Feher, Agnes Julianna.
 "A-7053576, Friend, Jacob Lion.
 "A-6159672, Hudec, Ladislav Edward.
 "A-6159673, Hudec, Gisella Isabella.
 "A-6903729, Irany, Jalal Zend.
 "A-6704668, Jacob, Ellis Samuel.
 "A-9778010, Kaplur, Serge Michael.
 "A-9506849, Klak, Tadeusz Boleslaw.
 "A-7052354, Kremnitzer, Samuel.
 "A-7898806, Kremnitzer, Sala.
 "A-7298969, Ku, Ta Hai.
 "A-7350229, Kurzenbaum, Konstantin Paul.
 "A-1804133, Lillo, Rudolf Karl.
 "A-6460280, Lis, Josef Lisek Vel.
 "A-6071234, Liu, James Hsi-Hwa.
 "A-9825110, Maslobojew, Ryszard.
 "A-7356260, Metes, Mircea Virgil P.
 "A-7809812, Nacnovich, Francesco Giovanni.
 "A-9831492, Paszek, Emil.
 "A-7249625, Quon, Yuk Lum or Egai Kim Quon.
 "A-6704260, Rymarska, Stanislaw Janina or Stella Rymarski.
 "A-7197296, Schwarzenberg, Francis (Francis).
 "A-7197297, Schwarzenberg, Amalie (Amalia).
 "A-7809033, Schwarzenberg, Ludmila.
 "A-6982895, Sevcik, Jaromir.
 "A-7809012, Siao, Ruby Wang.
 "A-7809013, Siao, Lilly.
 "A-5206882, Silla, Johannes.
 "A-6992868, Sion, Caroline Ellahou (nee Caroline Ellahou Khazzam).
 "A-6943745, Somogyi, John.
 "A-6985795, Stransky, Frank.
 "A-6985796, Stransky, Kamila.
 "A-9176719, Strawinski, Adolf.
 "A-9825125, Szymankiewicz, Kazimierz.
 "A-6844603, Wang, Kung-Lee.
 "A-6848123, Yen, Jen Hwa (Moore Yen).
 "A-8766047, Abelnicks, Karlis Alexandris.
 "A-8763814, Ahmad, Abder Raouf Sayied.
 "A-9621982, Baric, Slavko.
 "A-9825347, Bresaz, Metodio Vittorio.
 "A-7201326, Chao, Margaret Ellen.
 "A-6868652, Chasan, Samuel.
 "A-6843905, Chasan, Lala.
 "A-6843906, Chasan, Daniel.
 "A-6665493, Djordjevic, Ilija Milan or Eli M. Georgvich.
 "A-6363738, Dwek, Joseph.
 "A-9825078, Geba, Wacław Stanislaw.
 "A-6857645, Gedeon, William Jabra.
 "A-7176712, Gelger, Leslie alias Leslie Laselo Geiger.
 "A-7197556, Geiger, Elizabeth nee Elizabeth Klein alias Elisabeth Kozmo.
 "A-6870411, Gottlieb, Susanna Gabriella.
 "A-6829523, Hofer, Andras or Andre or Andrew or Andre, Fernand, Francois Hofer; Andras Nandor Ferenc Hofer.
 "1100-23457, Huang, Yuan Chung or Wei Ta Huang or Walter Huang.
 "A-6652842, Kenigsberg, Szaia Abram.
 "A-7144083, Lederman, Abram.
 "A-6923751, Lewita, Pinkas.
 "A-7903765, Mikulich, Gildo (nee Erminegildo Miculich).
 "A-6819103, Pick, Teresa Zeller.
 "A-6555822, Rosenstein, Muzza.
 "A-6987833, Sebestyen, George Stephen.
 "A-7941803, Simichich, Giovanni.
 "A-9825228, Tarabocchia, Antonio.
 "A-6881776, Traube, Moses.
 "A-6949360, Traube, Frida Pessa.
 "A-6848504, Tsou, Kwan Shung or Tsou Kwan Chung.
 "A-6983523, Visolanu, Florica Corneliu (nee Balteanu).
 "A-8001252, Wei, Chue Sue.
 "A-7118818, Winkler, Thomas.
 "A-9634634, Adamson, Armant.
 "A-7074001, Alimanestiano, Mihail.
 "A-7052865, Alimanestiano, Ioana.
 "A-7118760, Blau, Sidonia (nee Weiss).
 "A-6953297, Brod, Ivan.
 "A-6739686, Chao, Pei Chu.
 "A-6973682, Chang, Linda Tung-Chen.
 "A-7111908, Chiao, Gene Liang.
 "A-7111909, Chiao, Wei Ying Lin.
 "A-6522482, Chou, Kuo-Ping alias Ch'iao-Chen Chou (or Chow), alias Shou-Ying

Chou (or Chow) alias Hsien-Chen Chou (or Chow).

"A-6921258, Deutsch, Joel.
"A-6595663, Druker, Haim Girsch.
"A-6595664, Druker, Rebecca Aftalm.
"A-6595662, Druker, Leah alias Lillian Druker.

"A-6854411, Fabry, Gaviella.
"A-7135698, Fan, Kwan Chi alias Quincey Chi-Shun Fan.

"A-6897918, Faybik, Alojz Stefan alias Allen Stefan Faybik.

"A-6945554, Froemel, Robert Boris Ivan-chenko.

"A-6968029, Goldstein, Margarita Martin.

"A-7395111, Hu, Helen or Yu Hsin Hu.
"A-6851699, Huang, William Yung-Nein alias William Edward Huang.

"A-7141717, Izsak, Julianna.
"A-727652, Izsak, Robert John.

"A-6771471, Karkar, Ya'qub (Jack) Nasif.
"A-7985654, Kask, Johannes alias Johannes Kask.

"A-7178540, Kask, Nelly (nee Jarg) alias N. Jarg or Nelli Jarg or Nellie Jarg or Millie Jarg or Nellie Jarge or Nelly Jarg Kask.

"A-7863386, King, Peter Wei Kong.
"A-6930672, Kramer, Esther or Ester.

"A-6279271, Landau, Judith.
"A-6521591, Louthan, Ludmila Maria.

"A-7125164, Lowinger, Ida (nee Ida Klein).
"A-9914609, Pusic, Paul.

"A-9825124, Puzska, Jan.
"A-7184152, Radnai, Pal Andras alias Paul Andrew Radnai.

"A-7197543, Radnai, Eva (nee Eva Balazs).
"A-7383442, Sakin, Anna (nee Boxer).

"A-7383443, Sakin, Shulamith.
"A-7383444, Sakin, Judith.

"A-7178370, Sihv, Eduard (or E.; or Edward Sihv; or Eduard Shiv).

"A-6183233, Tamm, Igor.
"A-9580292, Toomberg Valdemar.

"A-7057641, Treblinska, Rywka alias Rywka Treblinski or Regina Treblinski, or Hochsztein (nee Treblinska).

"A-7967275, Tung, Chen Huan.
"A-7398350, Vali, Eduard Julius.

"A-6922682, Winkler, Sandor.
"A-7046213, Winkler, Margit (nee Szerou).

"A-6790612, Wu, Chien Keng.
"A-9825045, Swiderski, Romuald.

"A-6916445, Uim, Arvo Johannes.
"A-6779243, Schidlou-Vojnovic, Ivan, or Ivan Schidlouf.

"A-7079927, Weiss, Bernat, or Bernard Weiss.

"A-6354566, Krajden, Moszko.
"A-6849467, Skarynska, Aniela, or Irena Merenholc.

"A-5534193, Zombory, Ladislav.
"A-7941170, Chong, King Kee, or Kee Chong King or Casey King.

"A-7786119, Gorski, Boleslaw Pawel.
"A-6862321, Adamus, Stanislaw.

"A-7193792, Kulej, Hanna Teresa.
"A-7193793, Cholewicki, Victor Stefan.

"A-9677603, Aasma, August.
"A-7129220, Aurel, Mozes.

"A-6903692, Bluth, Lenke Einhorn.
"A-6861310, Chao, Hieh Chang, or Frank Chao.

"A-6852888, Feldbrand, Mancil.
"A-7868117, Frank, Frieda.

"A-6887552, Ickowicz, Majer.
"A-6983574, Indig, Abraham.

"A-7841098, Indig, Irene.
"A-7052337, Levendel, Irene.

"A-6691413, Lin, Shuh Yuen, alias Shuh Yuen Liu.

"A-6794943, Malhas, Ruhi Abdul-Hamid.
"A-6612875, Masri, Mahmud Said.

"A-6887709, Meisels, Naftali.
"A-7190317, Molostvoff, Catherine Basil.

"A-7125385, Nowomias, Mojzesz Hirs, alias Marvin Henry Newton.

"A-7125386, Nowomias, Mina (nee Kaplan), alias Mina Newton.

"A-7841884, Nowomias, Mark, alias Mark Newton.

"A-8001241, Petelka, Zofia (nee Korpowska).

"A-7427649, Rzepkowicz, Michael.

"A-7390586, Sedlak, Mirko Svatopluk, or Mirko Sedlak.

"A-4768149, Shu, E. Hah.

"A-7048743, Stern, Martin.

"A-7124129, Tan, Pal Chu.

"A-9766004, Toomepuu, Juhan.

"A-9766003, Toomepuu, Juri.

"A-6163781, Tsai, Chen Yu.

"A-7144079, Wolf, Aron Nathan.

"A-6862641, Adam, Mozes.

"A-6440636, Aizer, Salim Shaoul.

"A-5876212, Ambrus, Jan.

"A-8001260, Arro, Arnold.

"A-6952382, Beer, Adam, Eugin.

"A-7210292, Bekefi, Laszlo, alias Leslie Bekefi.

"A-7210291, Bekefi, Magdalena.

"A-6967636, Chen, Paul Kuan Yao.

"A-7483958, Cheng, Ai Ming.

"A-7483959, Chen, Lilly Li.

"A-9765114, Cieslak, Alfons.

"A-6662080, Domb, Jerachmiel, alias Jerachmiel Donn.

"A-6805594, Faber, Laszlo, alias Laszlo Theore Faber and George Leslie Faber.

"A-6567671, Friedman, Leopold.

"A-6903791, Gilbert, Suzanne, alias Suzanne Goldberger.

"A-6737204, Godkin, Michael Joseph, or Moses Joseph Godkin.

"A-7049993, Hazzan, Leon Isaac.

"A-7049994, Hazzan, Renee.

"A-6862650, Herman, Michel.

"A-6991850, Herman, Maria.

"A-6887727, Horowitz, Majer.

"A-7276014, Hwang, Lai-Yin Grace.

"A-6965811, Ionnitiu, Mircea.

"A-6903748, Kaftanski, Seymour, alias Szepesl Kaftanski.

"A-6390210, Kangro, Valdeko.

"A-7085991, Kassab, David Jacob.

"A-6827380, Kiang, Frederica Shu-Ya.

"A-9635272, Kiploks, Ludvigs, Paul or Ludvigs Kiploks.

"A-6922685, Klein, Moric.

"A-7828456, Klein, Julie.

"A-7828456, Klein, Tomas.

"A-6386367, Kogerman, Sulev Kristjan.

"56133/591, Kuljaca, Jovo Petro.

"A-6847740, Kwong, Man Hong.

"A-7087401, Lautman, Zoltan.

"A-6983796, Lee, Joseph Alexander.

"A-6694226, Li, Kuan.

"A-6625627, Li, Frances.

"A-6794979, Lieber, Leopold.

"A-6794944, Loh, Ellen (Ai Lien Loh, Ellen Lo).

"A-7757809, Loo, Ping Yok.

"A-6995548, Lowy, Gustav.

"A-6905570, Odinak, Alec (Elya Odinak).

"A-6373885, Petrova, Olga Gregorie.

"A-6904771, Plizcy, Stefa.

"A-6934637, Popoff, Sergel Vasilievich.

"A-6390227, Raid, Kaljo, alias Kaljo Raamann.

"A-7073587, Rizk, George Sliman, formerly George Sliman Rizk Abu Judom.

"A-7463362, Sabel, Bela.

"A-7463363, Sabel, Iona (nee Adler).

"A-7903795, Sabel, Irene.

"A-6771472, Salah, Nadim John.

"A-6938007, Schwartz, Hillel Aron.

"A-7243320, Shalom, Yacoub Raphael, alias Jack Raphael Shalom.

"A-6867165, Sommerstein, Emil.

"A-6886844, Szeto, Shih-Chuan.

"A-7290210, Sztrachman, Aleksander.

"A-9734415, Tai, Ying Wah.

"A-6983820, Taub, Ladislav Vasile, alias Lawrence Taub.

"A-6828885, Vaughan, Nellie Ladd.

"A-7752326, Wang, Chi-Yuan.

"A-6849833, Wang, Virginia Fu-Chuang.

"A-6904341, Wechsler, Samuel.

"A-6886824, Weiss, Josef.

"A-6844256, Wenger, Irving (Israel Wegler).

"A-6844257, Wenger, Ida (Chaja Wegler).

"A-7130820, Berland, Felicia, alias Felicia Berland.

"A-7182346, Borowicz, Andrzej Stanislaw.

"A-9758751, Bracco, Giovanni.

"A-7139069, Bracco, Simon Guisto.

"A-8057048, Cugliani, John, or Ivan Kuljanic or Ivan Milan Kuljanic.

"A-7046293, David, Masouda M. S. S.

"A-7139010, Deblinger, Srul.

"A-6959748, Deblinger, Kate (nee Guttman).

"A-7934151, Fable, Joseph, or Joe Fable.

"A-7079925, Fulop, Jenő.

"A-7144001, Goldberger, Magdalena.

"A-6528723, Halpern, Aron.

"A-6159671, Joles, Joel Leib.

"A-6737779, Klein, Moritz.

"A-6891804, Kohn, Judith.

"A-6755538, Liang, Tsich.

"A-7779160, Loo, Shou Ming.

"A-6949995, Neufeld, Josef.

"0300-299946, Paema, Ernst.

"A-7244193, Picinich, Matteo.

"A-7123477, Rawicki, Jerzy Jacob alias Jerry Rawicki.

"A-7276711, Sang, Chang Chuan.

"A-6934990, Schnabel, Moses.

"A-7828578, Surian, Giovanni.

"A-6849828, Tai, Gertrude Loe or Hsiao Tso Loe.

"A-6620485, Tsang, John Lien-Kwei.

"A-9555577, Veider, Carl (Karl) Alfred.

"A-7118759, Weiss, Ervin, alias Erwin Weiss.

"A-7118778, Weiss, Frieda.

"A-6238175, Yang, Peter Quay, also known as Yang Quay and Yang Kwei.

"A-6210613, Litvinsky, Zygmunt Leopold or Zygmunt Litvinsky.

"A-7383205, Iliescu, Dumitru.

"A-6405961, Lin, Chi-Sun."

And the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
RUTH THOMPSON,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Managers on the Part of the House.
ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
WILLIAM LANGER,
JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to House Concurrent Resolution 29, favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The amendments of the Senate would have deleted from this resolution 27 names of displaced persons where the Senate believed that such persons, although their applications were forwarded to the Congress by the Attorney General with his favorable recommendation, were not possessed of sufficiently strong equities which would warrant the granting of the status of permanent residence.

The conferees have carefully gone over the records of such persons as submitted by the Attorney General and have agreed, upon reconsideration of the merits involved in each individual case, to reinstate eleven names while deciding to sustain action taken by the Senate in sixteen cases, and to expedite action on three cases.

The conferees are now fully satisfied that they can recommend for approval the list of names contained in the accompanying conference report.

In order to facilitate the task of the administrative agencies which, upon passage of this resolution, will have to create records of admission for permanent residence for every one of the aliens whose names appear on House Concurrent Resolution 29 in its final version, the conferees have decided to incorporate in the conference report the entire list of aliens whose records of entry would be affected by this measure.

LOUIS E. GRAHAM,
RUTH THOMPSON,
FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 29.

Mr. WALTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire when I may make a point of order against the conference report?

The SPEAKER. Following the reading of the conference report.

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is this the bill that was on the private calendar last week?

The SPEAKER. This is a concurrent resolution that passed the House some time ago. It is not the matter to which the gentleman refers.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the conference report.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the conference report that the report contains names that were not in disagreement and deletes some of the names that were in agreement, so that there was nothing before the conference to change in these instances.

Mr. GRAHAM. I concede the point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair notes that the Senate adopted 30 amendments to this House concurrent resolution, but a large part of the resolution, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] states, has not been amended. The conference report proposes action on all of the concurrent resolution following the resolving clause, thus including portions which are not in disagreement. The conferees obviously have exceeded their jurisdiction, and the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 4, strike out line 1.
Page 4, line 20, strike out "Swoyski" and insert "Swojsik."
Page 4, line 21, strike out "Swoyski" and insert "Swojsik."
Page 4, strike out line 23.
Page 8, strike out line 2.
Page 11, strike out line 2.
Page 14, strike out lines 7 and 8.
Page 18, strike out line 10.
Page 18, strike out line 12.
Page 18, strike out line 14.
Page 18, strike out line 22.
Page 18, strike out line 23.
Page 19, strike out line 8.
Page 20, strike out line 4.
Page 20, strike out lines 12, 13, and 14.
Page 20, strike out lines 22 and 23.
Page 21, strike out line 17.
Page 22, strike out line 4.
Page 22, strike out line 5.
Page 22, line 6, strike out "Shalmon" and insert "Shalom."
Page 22, strike out line 10.
Page 22, strike out line 14.
Page 22, strike out lines 18 and 19.
Page 22, strike out line 20.
Page 23, strike out line 11.
Page 23, strike out line 12.
Page 23, strike out line 17.
Page 23, strike out line 18.
Page 23, strike out line 24.
Page 24, strike out line 1.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WHEAT FOR PAKISTAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 171)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The people of Pakistan are faced with famine, and they have asked our help in meeting disaster.

We are fortunate to be in a position to offer help at this time, for we have an abundance of wheat. I strongly believe that we should do so. Accordingly I urge the Congress to make possible the shipment to Pakistan of up to 1 million long tons of United States wheat.

The specter of famine confronts the people of Pakistan at a crucial time in their growth as a young free nation. Unchecked, it could undermine the very democratic principles and institutions to which Pakistan is dedicated.

The crisis is largely a result of a calamity of nature. Pakistan was self-sufficient in food until severe drought, in 2 successive years, struck the wheat-producing area of west Pakistan.

The wheat consumption of the people of west Pakistan averages less than 12 ounces per day in a diet consisting very largely of this grain. Today Government wheat reserves have fallen to the vanishing point.

The immediate need of Pakistan is to obtain abroad up to 1.5 million long tons of wheat both for consumption and for a small working reserve during the next 11 months. Of this total, the Government of Pakistan expects to be able to obtain about 400,000 tons of wheat with its own and other aid resources. Canada and Australia have both made generous grants for wheat to Pakistan. There is no important source in the free world other than the United States able to furnish additional help.

Pakistan has, therefore, appealed to the United States for 1 million tons of wheat. Its approach has been one of dignity, as one sovereign democracy to another, stating a real and urgent need. Between the people of Pakistan and the people of the United States there exists a strong bond of friendship. I am sure that the people of the United States desire their Government to respond rapidly and effectively to Pakistan's request.

Pakistan has endeavored to keep its request for United States aid to a minimum. The Secretary of State and the Director for Mutual Security sent a special mission, headed by Dr. Harry Reed, dean of the College of Agriculture of Purdue University, to study at first hand the food situation in Pakistan. Mr. Dulles and Governor Stassen have also visited Pakistan within the last 2 weeks. With the help of their observations, careful consideration has been given the Reed mission's recommendations.

One critical fact is that the Government of Pakistan is suffering grave financial difficulties. It has already taken rigorous steps to remedy both the food outlook and its general economic disabilities, and these efforts give some hope for future self-sufficiency. But Pakistan's gold and foreign exchange holdings are barely enough to meet its legal requirements for currency backing and essential working capital. Moreover, Pakistan has little prospect of an exportable wheat surplus which would permit repayment of a loan in kind. Its export earnings and all its prospective financial resources are needed to meet the demand of economic development essential to prevent future food and financial crises. A dollar loan would make it impossible for Pakistan to obtain further necessary development loans from international lending institutions.

These considerations make certain conclusions evident. Pakistan needs a grant of up to 700,000 tons of United States wheat for relief purposes according to the best available estimates. The urgency of the need is underscored by the Reed mission's recommendation for delivery of 100,000 tons of United States aid wheat in Karachi by August 15 of this year.

This grant would serve a double purpose. It would meet Pakistan's immediate and pressing need for food and at the same time provide local currency for economic development programs. The rupee receipts from the sale of wheat would be placed in a counterpart fund under joint Pakistan-United States administration. This fund will be used for development purposes with emphasis placed on increased food production in Pakistan to lessen the danger of future shortages.

In addition to the 700,000 tons, Pakistan may also need up to 300,000 tons as a necessary working reserve of wheat. The exact amount needed for this purpose can only be determined later; and only then can we determine whether the remainder of our aid should be supplied as a grant or a loan.

Fortunately, we do have the capacity to help at the present time. Our large wheat reserves have created a grave storage problem, demanding unusual and sometimes costly storage measures.

I propose, therefore, that the Congress authorize me to make available to Pakistan up to 1 million tons of wheat out of stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. This wheat already is owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, having been obtained under the price-support program. To make it available to Pakistan will create no additional Government expenditure at this time other than the cost of transportation. In order that the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation will not be impaired, I am recommending that the legislation include authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation to recover its costs, including interest, through an appropriation when the costs of the programs have been ascertained.

The United States Government proposes to designate, with the concurrence of the Government of Pakistan, a group to observe the receipt and distribution

of wheat in Pakistan. The group's reports will be available to the Congress.

To provide sufficient United States aid in time, it is imperative that the grain begin to move from United States ports by the end of this month.

I strongly urge that the Congress make such prompt action possible.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 10, 1953.

TORNADO DISASTER IN MASSACHUSETTS

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the horrible tornado reached Massachusetts. Great havoc was wrought in Worcester, and I understand in Wrentham, which is in the district of our distinguished Speaker, and other places, including Billerica in my own district. Terrific damage was done to private property and there was great loss of life. I would like to give a report of what the Veterans' Administration hospitals and doctors did for the people who were injured in the Worcester area. In the Framingham and Rutland Heights Veterans' Administration hospitals the disaster program in effect has called all employees back to the hospitals and they were on duty all night. Three additional doctors were sent to the Cushing Hospital.

Three hundred blood donors were assembled at the hospital. One hundred gave transfusions for use in the community, and the other 200 are standing by.

The hospital supplied three ambulances with drivers. Two neurological surgeons were sent to Rutland Heights Hospital. Neither of the Veterans' Administration hospitals was damaged. At Cushing, however, the grounds were littered with debris. At Rutland Heights the communications were put out of commission. Both hospitals are standing by and doing everything they can to help.

All our thanks to them. I believe that the administration will be asked to give help, as it certainly should, to the area damaged in Massachusetts, as well as to the area in Michigan and elsewhere. I shall most certainly support such a resolution.

I plan to leave here as soon as the House adjourns today, to go to Massachusetts to do everything I can to help in the distressed area.

The Boston morning newspapers said that 83 persons were killed, more than 800 injured, and 3,000 were left homeless. The destructive force and effect of the tornado were felt over an area of 40 square miles.

Some idea of the terrible blast can be gathered from the following account which is taken from this morning's Boston Post:

New England's most devastating storm since the great hurricane in 1938, struck in the wake of a series of tornadoes and floods which took at least 149 lives in the Midwest on Monday.

Two hours after the twister had spent itself Red Cross officials said that more than

400 were injured in Worcester, with at least 150 in Worcester hospitals.

In Holden at least 100 houses were destroyed—reduced to matchwood. All communications were broken by the twister. Watermains were out, gas and electric facilities were badly impaired.

Shrewsbury reported more than 100 homes and structures leveled there by the tornado.

Within the Worcester city limits, several houses in a housing project were smashed. One building of the huge Norton Co. machine tool plant was blown down.

Exact figures were lacking at midnight because of the breakdown of normal communications.

Throughout the night rescue workers, teams of Red Cross volunteers, and every available State policeman, national guardsmen, and local police, were digging feverishly into the ruins everywhere, fearful that many persons were buried in the debris of their homes.

BLOWS ITSELF OUT

Only emergency vehicles were being permitted to enter the area at midnight.

All doctors, nurses, and civil defense personnel were mustered by State and local police in the area in the wake of the tornado. The Red Cross announced five disaster relief workers and nursing staffs on their way to the disaster area at midnight.

An early examination of the disaster area showed many houses reduced to kindling, and automobiles, caught in the path of the twister, crumpled as though run over by a giant press.

Many bodies will be found in the wreckage of the leveled houses in Holden and Shrewsbury, officials said at midnight.

Because of the widespread death and destruction, reports pouring into emergency field stations and communication centers set up by the State police were still fragmentary at midnight.

Injured persons, interviewed by newspapermen, described the tornado in its passing through the north section of Worcester as "roaring through like an express train."

Aerologists, who traced the path of the twister, termed it "very rare." They said that "It blew itself out before reaching the Boston area, and it is very unlikely there will be any more in this area in the near future."

The tornado first made its appearance at 5:35, just above Petersham, northwest of Worcester, and came in as a mass of wind, rain, hail, thunder, and lightning.

Seconds later it roared toward Worcester, striking Barre, Rutland, and Holden with intensity before venting all its fury in Worcester.

Towering clouds, building up all afternoon, preceded the twister. The top, according to Prof. Charles F. Brooks, Harvard University meteorologist, went to about 40,000 feet.

"I saw the cloud far to the west-southwest about an hour before it struck Worcester," he said last night. He watched it from Harvard's Blue Hills Observatory during the early afternoon.

"There was a heavy, boiling mass on the cloud's northwest end and a long heavy plume projecting toward the southeast," he declared.

He estimated that winds at the front edge of the storm cloud—at about the 27,000-foot level—were moving about 66 miles per hour, and those at the lower level—about 11,000 feet—at about 32 miles per hour, making a mean speed of 45.

After striking Worcester full force, the tornado turned its destructive course southeasterly to Shrewsbury, Southboro, Framingham, and then sharply to the south, flicking at the towns of Franklin, Wrentham, and Bellingham.

RADIUM IN JEOPARDY

Shingles, clapboards, and pieces of metal from the hundreds of structures leveled by the tornado, were found in areas last night as far away as Dedham, police reported.

They said that the debris "must have come from a distance, because it was flying so high."

The tornado missed by a few feet the Worcester Foundation for experimental biology, on Maple Avenue. In the structure is a cobalt reactor and \$23 million worth of radium.

Officials said the death toll and property damage would have been frightful had the structure been destroyed and the radium exposed.

The Holden Hospital became headquarters at midnight for disaster units in the tornado-stricken area. A State police cruiser with a short-wave radio, parked outside the institution, was the only known means of communication.

Desperate calls for blood plasma, anti-tetanus, and other medications were relayed on the police radio to State police headquarters in Boston. From there the requests were passed to the Red Cross and Boston drug firms which rushed the supplies to Holden.

In Worcester, the Red Cross set up a mobile donor bank and volunteers quickly lined up to contribute blood to their stricken neighbors late last night.

NORTON PLANT HIT

First reports had only 3 dead in the greater Worcester area but it was corrected almost immediately and the next report said there were 26 known dead and hundreds injured. An early guess said 300 had been injured.

Worcester City Hospital had 22 bodies, mostly men. Several units of a housing project in the city were seriously damaged. The Norton Co. plant, the largest in the city, also was reported hit.

It was difficult to get a quick estimate of the extent of the disaster. Communications were cut off between Worcester, a city of 203,000 population, and the suburban communities of Holden and Shrewsbury, where early reports said 100 houses were wrecked in each of the towns.

Every doctor and available nurse went on emergency duty. Several of the hospitals were so crowded with critically injured that those with only minor hurts were being turned away.

Hahnemann Hospital and Memorial Hospital were jammed with more than 160 injured, and many others were being brought to Worcester City Hospital from overcrowded Holden Hospital.

Fallen and uprooted trees and downed wires, some of them live, impeded the speeding of injured to the hospitals. The Worcester Turnpike was closed to all but emergency traffic, with auxiliary police and the whole civilian defense disaster group on duty.

Worcester Acting Mayor Thomas C. Sweeney took to the radio to broadcast an appeal for blood donors of all types.

Governor Herter arrived in Worcester when the extent of the disaster became known. He conferred with Gen. Otis Whitney, his commissioner of public safety. Also on hand were Dr. Samuel B. Kirkwood, his new public-health commissioner, and the latter's deputy, Dr. Alton S. Pope.

Worcester Red Cross officials learned that Washington headquarters had assigned five national disaster workers to fly in to take charge of the work of housing and rehabilitating the homeless.

Great Brook Valley veterans' housing project, at the north end of the city, was hit hard. At least eight of the multiple apartment units of the comparatively new brick and concrete project were completely leveled.

Many others had serious damage and few escaped without windows blown in, cornices and roof sections ripped off.

Early in the evening the semiofficial death toll in Worcester passed the 30 mark and soon rose to 40 and then to 50. In addition to the 22 reported dead in Worcester City

Hospital there were 7 or 8 bodies reported in Memorial Hospital.

One eyewitness described the tornado as moving like a snake and trailing black clouds. Another told of a refrigerator and divan being blown right out a window. A third, a factory worker, took warning from quick darkening of the sky.

He saved himself by first dropping to the floor and then making his way to safety by way of the cellar after the roof of the plant fell in.

Others said they had only a brief time between the darkness dropping like a cloud and the arrival of the storm. No one could estimate the top speed of the wind, but it hurled whole houses around like they were cardboard boxes.

From Washington, the Red Cross said, \$100,000 had been set aside as a preliminary disaster fund for the tornado-racked section.

The last tornado to cause considerable damage in New England centered in Wallingford, Conn., August 9, 1878. That storm killed 34 persons and caused property damage amounting to approximately \$200,000.

Harvard Prof. Charles F. Brooks, director of the Blue Hills Observatory, said last night that New England gets about 1 tornado a year "and ones that cause considerable loss of life and property about once every 20 years."

UNIFORMED SERVICES CONTINGENCY OPTION ACT OF 1953

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 268 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5304) to permit members of the Armed Forces to elect certain contingency options, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule making in order the consideration of H. R. 5304, to permit members of the Armed Forces to elect certain contingency options, and for other purposes, and providing for 1 hour of general debate. The bill was reported out of the Committee on the Armed Services unanimously after long years of study. It would give the members of the armed services the option to change their annuity benefits, make them more flexible so they could forgo some of the benefits themselves and pass them on to their families, wives, and children.

We are assured that this bill will not cost the taxpayer anything at all. It applies equally to officers and enlisted men, members of the Regular Army as well as to the Reserve forces.

We have no requests for time on this side and I see no need for extended debate on the rule. I therefore yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, we have just heard a very important message read which President Eisenhower sent to the Congress in relation to the conditions that exist in Pakistan. The President has recommended that speedy action be taken by Congress in order to bring relief as soon as possible so badly needed to suffering people—human beings who live in Pakistan. The President's message made what seems to me to be a clear and convincing case.

My purpose in rising is to urge upon my colleagues of both parties immediate action in connection with the legislation necessary to bring the relief to the people of Pakistan, relief that is so badly needed and which the President has so properly recommended. I hope that it will be done as a grant, that it will be an outright gift. This is a question of charity. This will be Godlike action; this will be dynamic democracy recognizing the suffering of our fellow human beings who live in other lands. Not only would it be justified on the ground of Godlike charity but also it would be particularly important at this time because with the world situation what it is it would bring to the people of that country and of that great area of the world the fact that the United States of America when distress exists in Pakistan or any other country responds as completely as it can and as quickly as it can.

I hope that the leadership will concentrate on this as a No. 1 "must" proposition. The President in his message said it is vitally important that the legislation be enacted before the end of this month and that shipments be started, as I recollect the message, before the end of the month. It is now June 10. It should not require extended committee hearings. It seems to me that the message of the President is sufficient evidence in support of the legislation to justify reporting it out immediately. Therefore, I hope the Committee on Foreign Affairs will consider it at once and if necessary get witnesses from the State Department and report the bill out so that we can act on the matter by the latter part of next week at the latest.

This is legislation based upon charity in response to human needs and demands; it is legislation to bring relief to human beings who are suffering in another country; and, in addition to that, it brings a message to those people and to the people of other countries of the fact that the United States of America is possessed of high ideals, that when suffering exists in other lands the United States of America responds as quickly as possible. As I heard the message of the President and picturing the conditions that exist in Pakistan, the thought entered my mind that we should act as promptly as possible and I hope such action will be taken.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is understood from the very clear explanation made by the gentleman from New York that the purpose of this bill is to permit retired members of the armed services to

divide their retirement pay in such manner that their surviving wives or children may participate in that retirement by a reduction of the amount payable to the living retiree.

I had some question in the Rules Committee as to the cost of this program. I am informed that the Armed Services Committee has been assured that there will be no additional cost, that it will be worked out on such an actuarial basis there will be no additional cost to the United States Treasury.

The bill, I understand, has been carefully considered. I understand the Armed Services Committee unanimously supported the bill and there was no objection to it in the Rules Committee.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I think this is a very worthy bill. The remarks of the gentleman recalls to my mind that there has been an attempt for quite a few years on the part of the Federal judiciary to obtain the same benefits for themselves. In other words, we have Federal judges who cannot have survivorship payments for his wife or family. That is a very desirable object. I think the committee should consider that subject also very soon.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I think the purposes are very laudable and the only thing we have to do is to protect the Treasury in seeing that it does not cost any additional money. I have no doubt but that the Judiciary Committee will give that matter prompt consideration.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5304) to permit members of the Armed Forces to elect certain contingency options, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5304, with Mr. LATHAM in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, because of his long study and intense interest and thorough knowledge of this rather highly complex but important piece of legislation, I have asked our able and distinguished colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] to dispense with the time on the majority side. I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill now under consideration is the result of extensive study and effort during the past 7 years by the House Committee on Armed Services.

As far back as 1933 efforts were made to generate interest in some type of plan

which would permit members of the uniformed services to share their retired pay with their survivors. Unfortunately no affirmative action was taken. Immediately after the close of World War II the need for this type of legislation became more fully realized and it was that realization which prompted me to introduce H. R. 6953 in the 80th Congress. All of us will recall that many of the career personnel of the uniformed services, who had devoted a lifetime of service to the Nation, had literally given so much to that service that they survived for only short periods after their retirement. Under existing law they were unable to participate in any plan which would permit them to leave any portion of their retired pay to their surviving widow or children. It is factually correct to say that many of these widows and orphans of highly respected and able career officers and enlisted persons were left in a destitute condition. Because of this realization I introduced H. R. 6953, a bill similar in some respects to the present bill, in the 80th Congress. H. R. 8035 was introduced in the 81st Congress. Two additional bills were introduced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILPATRICK] in the 82d Congress and finally I introduced the present bill in this Congress.

I shall not belabor the Members with all of the difficulties which we encountered on these previous bills. Suffice it to say that no legislation was enacted, but it now appears that the present legislation has surmounted all of the past difficulties, and the bill now before you has the unanimous support of all of the uniformed services, the National Association of Life Underwriters, and the American Life Convention. During hearings on previous legislation the proposed plan met strenuous objection from the insurance industry, but I am pleased to report to the Members that the actuaries of these same agencies, which previously objected to legislation then pending on the subject, participated in the preparation of this legislation. They have all declared it to be actuarially sound.

This bill provides a plan whereby members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and the uniformed personnel of the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey may, upon entering a retired status, receive a reduced amount of their retired pay during their lifetime in order that they might leave an annuity of one-eighth, one-quarter, or not to exceed one-half of the reduced retired pay to their survivors. Since this plan is worked out on an actuarial basis, and since the retired officer or enlisted person is simply leaving a portion of his reduced retired pay to his survivors, the bill will result in no additional expense to the Government in appropriations for retired pay.

The bill provides several options which a person may elect:

Option No. 1 is in favor of his widow.

Option No. 2 is in favor of his children, to the exclusion of or in the absence of a widow.

Option No. 3 is known as a family option, in favor of the wife and children as a group.

Option No. 4 permits the retired person to have his full retired pay restored to him in the event all of his beneficiaries may predecease him.

Each of the foregoing options are to be predicated on sound actuarial tables by the Actuarial Board which is created under section 8 of the bill. In order to insure that the plan remains actuarially sound, the bill provides that the Board of Actuaries shall meet annually and at such times may revise the tables to insure that they do remain sound and that this program will be self-liquidating rather than an additional expense to the Government.

The bill further provides that the person exercising the option must do so before the completion of his 18th year of active service. In the event he has already passed the 18th year of his active service he may make his selection within 180 days after the effective date of this act. If he is already in a retired status he may make the election within 180 days after the effective date of the act. Obviously no member of the uniformed services can foresee the date on which he might become physically incapacitated. Therefore, the bill provides that such persons may exercise their option under this plan at the time of retirement.

This leaves only one additional group which is not covered under the provisions of the bill. But that omission was a complete inadvertence which I propose to correct by committee amendment. I refer to those persons who are prisoners of war or missing in action. The committee amendment, which should be adopted at the proper time, provides that such persons may make their election within 6 months after they have returned to the jurisdiction of the United States.

I want to further point out that this bill is applicable to all retired persons. Enlisted persons as well as officers are eligible to participate and members of the Reserve components are as eligible as members of the Regular services. So it is apparent that there is absolutely no discrimination in this bill between officers and enlisted persons or between Regulars and reservists. The one factor which governs all of them is that they must attain a retired status before the option can become effective and no deduction is made from their retired pay until they enter a retired status.

Recognizing that insurance plans and actuarial tables, and the technical language which must accompany them, are confusing, perhaps it would be well to cite an example of the manner in which this plan will operate:

Let us assume that a man 30 years of age is retired for physical disability as a result of combat wounds suffered in Korea. Let us further assume that his annual retired pay is \$2,000, that his wife is 25 years of age and that he elects to leave his wife one-half of his reduced retired pay. During his lifetime there will be a 7.1 percent reduction in his retired pay which amounts to \$141 per year. Deducting that from his annual retired pay of \$2,000 leaves the sum of \$1,859 which is the amount which he will continue to draw during his lifetime. When

he dies, this \$141 which he has paid each year during his life will provide an annuity of \$930 to his widow for the remainder of her life.

I want to stress again that the actuaries have assured us that this plan is sound.

Since the bill was reported, some doubt has been raised as to whether or not the technical language in the bill fully covers all persons who should be permitted to participate in the plan. I refer specifically to reservists and those persons on the honorary retired list who have completed 20 years of satisfactory Federal service but can not draw retired pay because they have not yet attained the age of 60. These persons are in a twilight zone but I want to make it clear that it is the intent of the committee that such persons are fully eligible to participate as soon as they have attained age 60.

There are a number of other provisions such as those governing mental incompetency on the part of the retired person, and other similar technicalities, but the salient provisions of the bill have been covered.

For many years the Congress has legislated, almost entirely at the expense of the Government, in favor of those who have devoted some portion of their lifetime to the service of their country. But the widows and orphans of those who have devoted a lifetime to the uniformed services have been miserably neglected. For the first time we have an opportunity to correct this deplorable situation through this legislation which is sound in every respect. The bill comes before you with the unanimous approval of the House Committee on Armed Services and I urge you, with utmost sincerity, to give it your speedy approval.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Could a selection be made of children without the consent of the wife?

Mr. COLE of New York. The election or the decision rests entirely with the individual. It is his annuity; he has earned it; he may keep it all; he may share it with his wife to the exclusion of the child or children or share it with the children to the exclusion of the wife. He can divide it in any fashion he wants to except he cannot relinquish more than 50 percent of the reduced amount of his retired pay.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. There has been some confusion as to the rights of members of the armed services who either later become Members of Congress or have left Congress to go into the armed services. Of course, Members of Congress have their own retirement system. Is the retirement system amended by this bill exclusive, or is it overlapping, or is it coordinated with any other retirement systems? Can one be a Member of Congress and retire and still have his rights under this system? Are they added on? Are they exclusive?

Mr. COLE of New York. As I understand, they are exclusive. However, I am not certain of that point.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I think it is very clear that they are separate and distinct. I would like to say, however, that whatever committee of this Congress has jurisdiction and authority, I hope we will reach the point where we can get up enough courage to treat our wives as well as we are treating the wives of all other Government employees.

Mr. COLE of New York. It is my understanding, however, without regard to whether or not a person has served as a Member of Congress, if he is otherwise qualified as having been a member of the Regular uniformed services or of the Reserves, if he qualifies for retired pay, he may elect any of the options provided under this bill.

Mr. FULTON. Some of us are in the Reserve right now, while we are in Congress. What effect does that have, under the retirement system for Congressmen?

Mr. COLE of New York. For that you are paying.

Mr. SHORT. That is right.

Mr. COLE of New York. You would be eligible for retirement under the Congressional Retirement Act, depending on the years of service, your age, and so forth.

Mr. FULTON. What does this bill say about members of the Reserve as to their retirement?

Mr. COLE of New York. I have indicated that.

Mr. FULTON. Would they be under this system, too?

Mr. COLE of New York. I have indicated that this bill is available to retired members of the Reserve system as well as the Regular system. The fact that he may have been a Member of Congress is of no consequence.

Mr. SHORT. They are two separate things, so you would be entitled to them if you were paying contributions.

Mr. FULTON. If one had taken certain payments for disability, the question arises, if he is a Member of Congress, can he likewise take payment under this act?

Mr. COLE of New York. If he is qualified under this act he can benefit from it. If he is qualified under the Congressional Retirement Act he can benefit from that concurrently.

Mr. FULTON. Concurrently?

Mr. COLE of New York. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. May I say to the chairman of the committee, in connection with his statement he hoped the Members of Congress would get up enough courage to treat their own wives and widows in the way we treat officers' wives here, that there are bills that have been in for some time, and I hope the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will take cognizance of the general interest in this matter.

Mr. SHORT. I might say, if the gentleman will yield briefly, that the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] I think, is the author of one of those bills. I think all of us are very eager that they take cognizance of it.

Mr. MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COLE of New York. I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, those of us who have been concerned over a period of years with the welfare of our Military Establishment, our uniformed services, with their pay, and what not, have had particular concern about the condition in which so many widows and children of members of the military services find themselves after the death of the member.

We have been seeking some means by which we could provide something approaching adequacy in that regard.

As the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] stated, in the last Congress I was chairman of the subcommittee which, for a period of months, considered a bill for that purpose. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] was the ranking minority member on that committee. That bill had an entirely different approach than has this bill.

In that bill there was a contribution required of those who were to participate. It was very strongly opposed by the Life Insurance Association, and by the Association of Life Underwriters, because they felt that it constituted putting the Government into the insurance business; the payment of a premium by an individual so as to increase the amount to be received after retirement.

This bill is purely and simply the division of the retired pay to which a man is entitled under existing law. It is entirely voluntary, whereas the other was compulsory. Under this bill, if he does not want to participate, he does not have to. If he does participate, he has to participate on one of four options given him under the law.

Because this bill affects not only the armed services, but the uniformed services, it would include, in addition to the Army, the Navy, Air Force, and Marines, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service.

You will find in the record a letter from the present Secretaries, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Treasury, endorsing this bill.

Instead of the insurance people, the Insurance Association and the Association of Life Underwriters, opposing this bill, they appeared on the first day of the hearings and endorsed the bill. They not only endorsed the principle and the policy, but they certified that it is actuarially sound; that under the provisions of the bill the division of retired pay which will take place will be no more than now collected by the man who has served in the Armed Forces, but instead of all of it going to the one, it goes to him during his lifetime, and at his death a much lesser amount goes to his wife and children, or the wife or children.

That is entirely within the control of the member of the uniformed services.

I might say that we do have the power under the congressional retirement system, at the time of retirement, to accept a reduced annuity, with an annuity to our widows. This is similar, except in one respect. We in Congress can make the election at the time of retirement. But under this bill, we require the election to be made at a very much earlier date.

I understand that in industrial retirement systems they generally require anywhere from 2 to 5 years before retirement for the election to be made, to accept a reduced annuity, with an annuity for the family. It must be made anywhere from 2 to 5 years before retirement.

A military man never knows when he is going to retire. He may think today that he has 15, 18, 20 years ahead of him. On physical examination he may find that he is already in the process of retirement, because he fails on his periodic physical examination. So that this bill requires him to make an election within the first 18 years of his service. But he has the right to change it. But the change will be effective only in the event that he serves on active duty for a period of at least 5 years after the election.

The purpose, of course, of requiring an election before retirement is to avoid a situation in which the fund would get all of the bad risks and none of the good risks. Those who expect the spouse to die, if she is at that time suffering from some incurable disease, would not accept it; one who felt that the spouse was in rugged health would take it, and it would extend over a long period of time.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. The question has come up here as to people who might be in two retirement systems at once, that is, the Reserve retirement system under this bill as well as the congressional retirement system to which the gentleman has just referred. I had asked my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] as to how those two systems operated with each other, and in the course of the colloquy I think the gentleman from Missouri had said that those of us in Congress could be in the two systems, that is the two retirement systems concurrently. Is that the case?

Mr. KILDAY. That is my understanding of the situation.

Mr. FULTON. Do the two systems operate separately and concurrently so that you can acquire retirement benefits in each at one and the same time?

Mr. KILDAY. That is my understanding. That is not affected by this bill, because this is only a division of the retirement benefits which the man would have so that anything that might be affected by that is under the general law and is not affected by this particular bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. The whole theory of this system for people in the military is that upon a certain length of service and other conditions they have earned their retirement, they have an earned sum of money. This bill only allows them to share that if they want to with their family.

Mr. KILDAY. I agree with the gentleman from California. I have argued that here so frequently that I feel I am becoming very monotonous in contending that, because a member of the Armed Forces does not pay in each month to a retirement fund, that it is a noncontributory retirement system; it is a contributory retirement system. Under the Hook Commission report, the commission made a very detailed study of what would be the proper contribution of a member of the military service, they took that into consideration in fixing his maximum pay and allowances, so I have always contended and I still contend that the military retirement system is a contributory system even though each month there is no bookkeeping entry as to what was deducted.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. RIVERS. Will the gentleman explain what the cost of this plan, if any, will be to the Federal Government.

Mr. KILDAY. We are assured by the Life Insurance Association, which submitted it to their actuaries and we are assured by the president of the Underwriters Association that it will cost no more than the present retirement system; in other words, the deductions of the amount received by the service person during his lifetime are sufficient to pay for the reduced annuity for the widow and children thereafter.

Mr. Myers, actuary of the Social Security Board, testified before us, and you will find in the hearings that unequivocally he said this was self-sustaining, actuarially sound, and that under it you could not reasonably expect the Government to be called upon to pay any more under this system than under the present system of retirement. I do not know of any way that we could be more confident of it than that, but we have taken care of that eventuality. There is created here an Actuarial Commission composed of the actuary of the United States, the actuary of the social security system, and a member of the Actuarial Association to be chosen by that association. They are required to meet at least once a year to determine whether it is actuarially sound. If it is not found to be actuarially sound they have to change the table of deductions to see to it that it becomes and remains actuarially sound.

I believe the bill should be adopted, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it crystal clear that this bill in no way affects any retirement system that is now in effect. It only allows the person who has earned

retirement in the armed services the right to dispose of that retirement at his option within the plans as set down, so it has no effect on and in no way modifies the present retirement law. Presently, civil-service employees have the right to accept a reduced annuity and in so doing provide for their widows or their orphaned children. So what we are doing here with the armed services is merely paralleling what we have already done for civil employees. I think it is very clear from what has been stated that no additional costs are involved. That question was repeated time and again to the actuaries and they assured us that these costs will not be increased.

If you will look at the report you will see that a man who would receive \$6,000 a year pays back \$910 a year and during the period of his life in retirement he takes the difference between the \$910 and the \$6,000; that is, \$5,090. During the period of his life he then gets the \$5,090 a year. At his death his widow would get half of that \$5,090, or \$2,545 for the period of her lifetime.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. I am wondering why a similar provision is not enacted in the retirement system for Members of Congress. As the gentleman states, all the civilian employees have that provision now, but Members of Congress do not. Under our retirement system we have no way of designating our widow as a beneficiary if we should die in service.

Mr. MILLER of California. That is very true. That is the point that the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Missouri, raised, and I tried to answer him. When this bill goes into effect the Members of Congress and members of the Judiciary will be the only two groups that have not that privilege. I think we should have the privilege. I have had a bill pending that would bring congressional retirement into consonance with civil-service retirement. It is pending before the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service. I am certain if the gentleman will speak to the chairman of that committee maybe we can get hearings on it. If he does speak to the chairman of the committee, I would like to point out that the gentleman is liable to be told that they have not had a report on the bill; however, the Bureau of the Budget has said this is a matter for the Congress to decide for itself, that the executive department will make no recommendations on this subject. I am certain that if the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service will send the bill to the floor that it will pass.

Mr. ANGELL. Not only have I spoken to the chairman of this committee but I have spoken to previous chairmen; also a number of Members on the floor have done the same thing. But nothing has been done.

Mr. MILLER of California. I am not a member of the committee and I do not want to criticize the chairman, but suffice it to say that reports on the bill indicate that the executive department and the Bureau of the Budget say it is

up to us to take care of ourselves, therefore, they will not make a recommendation.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. If the gentleman will introduce a discharge petition, I guarantee him that RIVERS will sign it.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. When we have various retirement systems under the Federal Government, it is one Government that is handling the retirement systems; so that those of us who have been in Congress and are under the congressional retirement system and might have been under previous retirement systems, for example myself, under the armed services retirement system and there are others in here under the civil-service retirement system, why is there not some action taken on these retirement systems so that a Member may elect which retirement system he will go under finally and where he will get the total credit for the service he has paid in on these various retirement systems. I think it is confusing and it is unwieldy to have one Member here under three Federal retirement systems and having paid into each of them. For example, I would like to have an amendment put in that would permit members of the armed services on active duty to combine the period they have been on active duty serving the Government, and protecting it just as they do in Congress, with the time they have been under the congressional retirement system.

Mr. MILLER of California. The gentleman could introduce a bill providing for a single unified system.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953."

Sec. 2. As used in this act—

(a) The term "uniformed services" means the Army of the United States, Navy, Air Force of the United States, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and all regular and reserve components thereof.

(b) The term "member" means a commissioned officer, commissioned warrant officer, warrant officer, nurse, flight officer, or a person in an enlisted grade, of any of the uniformed services and a person entitled to retainer pay in the Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve with credit for 16 or more years of naval service.

(c) The term "active member" means a member on the active list of a regular or reserve component of a uniformed service.

(d) The term "retired member" means a member or former member of a uniformed service, who is or has been awarded retired or retirement pay, as a result of service in one of the uniformed services.

(e) The term "widow" includes a widower and refers only to the spouse at the date of retirement of an active member or to the spouse at the effective date of this act in the case of a retired member at the effective date of this act.

(f) The term "child" means a legitimate child, a stepchild in fact dependent upon

the member for support, or a legally adopted child, who is under 18 years of age and unmarried, and refers only to an active member's child who was born and is living at the date of retirement of the active member or to a retired member's child who was born and is living at the effective date of this act in the case of a retired member at the effective date of the act.

(g) The term "retired pay" includes retirement pay, equivalent pay, and retainer pay.

(h) The term "department concerned" means (A) the Department of the Army with respect to the Army, (B) the Department of the Navy with respect to the Navy and Marine Corps, (C) the Department of the Air Force with respect to the Air Force, (D) the Treasury Department with respect to the Coast Guard, (E) the Department of Commerce with respect to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and (F) the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to the Public Health Service.

Sec. 3. (a) An active member may elect, prior to the completion of 18 years of service which is creditable in the computation of active-duty pay in the uniformed service of which he is a member, to receive a reduced amount of any retired pay which may be awarded him as the result of service in his uniformed service in order to provide one or more of the annuities specified in section 4, payable after his death in a retired status to his widow, child, or children, if such widow, child, or children are living at the date of his retirement. Where the active member is awarded retired pay by his uniformed service for physical disability prior to the completion of the 18 years of service, the election may be made at the time of retirement. An active member who has heretofore completed the 18 years of service may make this election within 180 days after the effective date of this act. A person who is a former member on the effective date of the act and who has prior to that time completed 18 years of service may make the election at the time he is awarded retired pay by his armed force. The terms of the election may be modified or revoked by a member at any time prior to his retirement but any modification or revocation so made shall not be effective if he retires within 5 years after the date it is made. Any member who revokes an election shall not thereafter be permitted to withdraw or modify his revocation and after it becomes effective, he shall not be permitted to be covered in any way by this act.

(b) A retired member who has heretofore been awarded retired pay by a uniformed service may, within 180 days after the effective date of this act, elect to receive a reduced amount of that retired pay in order to provide one or more of the annuities specified in section 4, payable after his death to his widow, child, or children. An election so made shall thereafter be irrevocable.

(c) Whenever a member, former member, or retired member is determined to be mentally incompetent by medical officers of the service concerned or of the Veterans' Administration, or is adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, and because of such mental incompetency is incapable of making any election provided in this section within the time limitations specified therein; the head of the department concerned may make the appropriate election provided for in this section on behalf of such member if so requested by the spouse or if there be no spouse by the child or children of such member. If such member is subsequently determined to be mentally competent by medical officers of the Veterans' Administration, or where appropriate is subsequently adjudged mentally competent by a court of competent jurisdiction, he may, within 120 days of such determination or judgment, modify, or terminate the election made on his behalf. De-

ductions theretofore made shall not be refunded.

Sec. 4. (a) Under the conditions set forth in section 3, an active or retired member may elect one or more of the following annuities, payable under this act, in such amount, expressed as a percentage of the reduced amount of his retired pay, as he may specify at the time of election, in amounts equal to one-half, one-quarter, or one-eighth of the reduced amount of his retired pay.

(1) An annuity payable to or on behalf of his widow, the annuity to terminate upon her death or remarriage, whichever first occurs.

(2) An annuity payable to or on behalf of his surviving child or children, the annuity to terminate when there ceases to be at least one such surviving child, unmarried and under 18 years of age. Each payment under such annuity shall be paid in equal shares to or on behalf of the surviving children who are unmarried and under 18 years of age at the time the payment is due.

(3) An annuity payable to or on behalf of his widow and surviving children, the annuity to terminate upon: the death or remarriage of the widow; or, if later, the first day of the month in which there are no surviving children of the member who are under 18 years of age and unmarried. Such annuity shall be paid to the widow until death or remarriage, and thereafter each payment under such annuity shall be paid in equal shares to or on behalf of the surviving children under 18 years of age and unmarried at the time the payment is due.

(4) An annuity payable under the same terms and conditions as specified in (1), (2), or (3), of this subsection, with the additional provision that no further deductions shall be made from the retired pay of the member commencing with the first day of the month following that in which there was no beneficiary who would have been eligible to receive, upon the death of the member, an annuity payable under the election made by him.

(b) Where an active or retired member desires to provide more than one annuity, he may elect (1) and (2) of subsection (a) of this section, with or without the provisions of (4) thereof, but in no case may the combined amounts of the annuities exceed 50 percent of the amount of his retired or retirement pay.

(c) The reduction to be made in the retired pay of an active or retired member who has made an election under section 3 shall be computed by the uniformed service concerned in each individual case, as of the date of retirement in the case of an active member and as of the date of election in the case of a retired member, by an actuarial equivalent method using as a basis appropriate actuarial tables selected by the Board of Actuaries designated in section 8 and an interest rate of 3 percent per annum. In the case of an active or retired member the computation shall be made at the time of retirement, or election, as appropriate, and the actuarial equivalent method and actuarial tables shall be those in effect at that time.

(d) Any member on the temporary disability retired list who has elected, pursuant to section 3 of this Act, to receive reduced retired pay in order to provide one or more of the annuities specified in section 4 of this Act, and who is subsequently removed from the list due to any reason other than permanent retirement shall have refunded to him a sum which represents the difference between the amount by which his retired pay has been reduced in accordance with his election under section 3 of this Act and the cost of an amount of term insurance which is equal to the protection provided his dependents during the period he was on the temporary disability retired list.

Sec. 5. A retired member of a uniformed service who has made the election specified in section 3 shall, during any period in which he is not receiving retired pay, deposit with the United States Treasury the amount which would have been withheld from his retired pay had he been receiving that pay.

Sec. 6. Determination and certification of eligibility for, and payment of, annuities payable under this act and any other payments or refunds authorized shall be made by the department concerned, except that payments for departments other than the military departments shall be made through the disbursing facilities of the Treasury Department. Determinations, certifications, refunds, and payments under this act shall not be subject to review by any administrative or accounting officer of the Government.

Sec. 7. (a) The head of the department concerned is empowered to use any means provided by law to recover amounts of annuities erroneously paid to any individual under this act. The head of the department concerned may authorize such recovery by adjustments in subsequent payments to which the individual is entitled.

(b) There need be no recovery as provided in subsection (a) of this section when, in the judgment of the head of the department concerned, the individual to whom the erroneous payment has been made is without fault and recovery would be contrary to the purpose of this act or would be against equity and good conscience.

(c) No certifying or disbursing officer shall be held liable for any amount erroneously certified or paid by him pursuant to this act, unless, in the judgment of the head of the department concerned, such erroneous certification or payment is the result of his gross negligence or his intent to defraud.

Sec. 8. This act shall be administered under regulations prescribed by the President, which regulations shall be uniform insofar as practicable for all of the uniformed services. The President shall report annually to the Congress upon the operation of this act. For the purpose of advising in the administration of this act, the President shall convene annually, or oftener if he deems necessary, a Board of Actuaries to be composed of the Government Actuary, the Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration, and an actuary to be selected from the membership of the Society of Actuaries. The compensation of the actuary selected from the membership of the Society of Actuaries shall be fixed by the President. The tables to be used in computing deductions in retired or retirement pay to provide the annuities under this act shall be those recommended by the Board of Actuaries.

Sec. 9. No annuity payable under this act shall be assignable, either in law or equity, or be subject to execution, levy or attachment, garnishment, or other legal process.

Sec. 10. All annuities payable under this act shall accrue from the first day of the month in which the retired member dies and shall be due and payable not later than the 15th day of each month following that month and in equal monthly installments thereafter, except that no annuity shall accrue or be paid for the month in which entitlement to that annuity terminates.

Sec. 11. Annuities payable under this act shall be in addition to any pensions or other payments to which the beneficiaries may now or hereafter be entitled under other provisions of law, and shall not be considered income under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Sec. 12. There are hereby authorized to be permanently appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect on the first day of the month following the month in which it is enacted.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "Air Force of the United States" and insert "United States Air Force."

Page 1 line 9, and page 2, line 1, strike out "and all regular and reserve components" and insert "including all components and members."

Page 2, line 5, strike out "grade" and insert "grade (including an aviation cadet)."

Page 2, line 15, strike out "or retirement pay" and insert "retirement, or retainer pay or equivalent pay."

Page 4, line 7, strike out "has prior to that time completed 18 years of service" and insert "is thereafter awarded retired pay by a uniform service."

Page 4, line 10, strike out "retired" and insert "that" and strike out "by his armed force."

Page 5, line 3, strike out "a" and insert "an active."

Page 5, line 9, strike out "therein," and insert "therein."

Page 5, line 18, strike out "twenty" and insert "eighty."

Page 7, line 10, insert "vide more than one annuity, he may elect (1) and (2) of."

Page 7, strike out line 12.

Page 7, at the beginning of line 15 insert "reduced" and strike out "or retirement."

Page 8, line 4, after "Any" insert "active" and after "member" insert "or former member."

Page 9, line 2, strike out "Determinations, certifications, refunds, and payments" and insert "Determinations and certifications."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am, of course, sympathetic to this legislation but there are a few technical questions I would like to propound to some member of the committee. It is my understanding that this legislation provides that officers who have been retired on account of disability and who elect to receive compensation from the Veterans' Administration, are permitted to pay in the amount that would otherwise have been deducted from their retirement pay; is that correct?

Mr. KILDAY. I will say to the gentleman from Mississippi that that is correct. As you will note on page 2 "The term 'retired member' means a member or former member of the uniformed service, who is or has been awarded retired, retirement, or retainer pay or equivalent pay as a result of service in one of the uniformed services." In the case that the gentleman from Mississippi mentions he would never have had the right to elect to take his pay through the Veterans' Administration had he not been awarded retirement pay so that he would be able to do so. Then there is another provision under section 5 of the bill that he must deposit in the Treasury an amount equivalent to what should have been deducted from his retirement pay and would have been deducted from his retirement pay had he not elected to go to the Veterans' Administration. Then you will find in subsection (c) of section 3 there are other references to the Veterans' Administration and there are references as to the manner in which the account shall be kept in such cases. I think I can assure the gentleman that a member of the Armed Forces in the

category he refers to is fully covered by this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. KILDAY. There is one thing I should say. It appears quite definite to me that a person in that category would have to make his election to take the reduced annuity within 80 days of the effective date of this act.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. One more question: As I understand it, a reduced annuity is not involved in the case of retired officers on veterans' compensation. It would be a matter of the officer's assuming to pay into the fund that amount which otherwise would be deducted from his retirement pay had he not elected to receive compensation instead. Is that correct?

Mr. KILDAY. That is correct. He would draw the full amount from the Veterans' Administration, then he would pay into the fund the amount which would have been deducted from his pay had he been still drawing his retired pay.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thank the gentleman for his explanation. I have one more question, then I am through. Let us take the case of a veteran who is in that category of retired officers who have elected to draw compensation in lieu of retirement pay. He assumes to participate in this program, with the understanding that he will pay in monthly or yearly installments the amount of money which will qualify him to participate, and thus provide for his dependents. Let us assume, for instance, that a man is required to pay in \$120 a year in order to qualify his wife to receive an annuity after he has retired. That would amount to payments of \$10 a month. Let us say he works it out on a monthly basis, and he sends the check in to the Treasury every month. At this time of his death, when his wife would normally begin to draw from this fund, it is found, as is often the case in veterans' insurance cases, that he had failed to make a payment or so. Perhaps it was error or oversight, perhaps his check was lost in the mails. His account would be short by a small amount; one, maybe two monthly payments. What provisions cover such cases? Would this circumstance void his eligibility under this program?

Mr. KILDAY. I would say that in the final analysis the Comptroller General will have to decide in such a case, but offhand I would say that he would be in about the same shape as the fellow who has failed to pay an insurance premium. This fund is to be sustaining. If he has not paid into it, I think he would be in a pretty bad way. I would advise him to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendment to section 7.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 9, line 23, strike out "gross."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments to section 8.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this an amendment to section 8?

Mr. SHORT. It is to change the wording back from "Secretary of Defense" to "President," so it will read that "This act shall be administered under regulations prescribed by the President."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair suggests that the proper way to do this would be to vote down the committee amendments to this section, rather than the procedure suggested by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Committee vote down the committee amendments to section 8. That will accomplish the same result.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendments:

Page 9, line 25, strike out "President" and insert "Secretary of Defense."

Page 10, line 2, strike out "President" and insert "Secretary of Defense."

Page 10, line 5, strike out "President" and insert "Secretary of Defense."

Page 10, line 12, strike out "President" and insert "Secretary of Defense."

The committee amendments were rejected.

Mr. SHORT. That takes care of it because, Mr. Chairman, for the sake of the record, the regulations will have to be promulgated by the President rather than the Secretary of Defense, because this deals with departments over which the Secretary of Defense has no jurisdiction. The President does have such jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 8?

Are there any amendments to section 9? To section 10? To section 11? To section 12?

The Clerk will report the committee amendment to section 13.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 11, line 10, after the first "the" insert "third."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, there are further committee amendments, which I offer at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 4, line 6, insert the following sentence after the period following the word "act": "An active member who, as a result of or in connection with military or naval operations, is in a status of missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, captured by a hostile force, or beleaguered or besieged, and because of that status is unable to make the election prior to the completion of the 18 years of service, or an active member who is in that status and has heretofore completed the 18 years of service, may make the election within 6 months of his return to the jurisdiction of his uniformed service."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 25, after "unmarried," insert "or a child over 18 years of age and unmarried who is incapable of self-support because of being mentally defective or physically incapacitated if that condition existed prior to reaching age 18."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, this is one of a series of five amendments to other parts of the bill. All of these amendments are related. The portion which the Clerk has just read indicates the purpose of this series of amendments, which is to make it possible for an individual in the uniformed service who may have a crippled child, a physically handicapped child, or a mentally deficient child, to take care of that child even though she may live beyond the age of 18 years.

As the bill is now written, an individual can share his annuity with the child only up to the time the child reaches the age of 18. This series of amendments would extend that age indefinitely as to any child who had a physical or mental handicap earlier than having reached the 18th birthday.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the further reading of the amendments be dispensed with and printed in the RECORD, and I ask that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 6, line 12, substitute a comma for the period and insert "except that if there is a child, unmarried and over 18 years of age incapable of self-support because of being mentally defective or physically incapacitated and that condition existed prior to his reaching 18 years of age, the annuity to terminate upon his marriage or recovery from the disability, whichever first occurs."

Page 6, line 14, after "children" delete the remainder of the sentence and substitute "remaining eligible at the time the payment is due."

Page 6, line 21, substitute a comma for the period and insert "except that if there is a child, unmarried and over 18 years of age incapable of self-support because of being mentally defective or physically incapacitated and that condition existed prior to his reaching 18 years of age, the annuity to terminate upon his marriage or recovery from the disability, whichever first occurs."

Page 6, line 24, after "children" delete the remainder of the sentence and substitute therefor "remaining eligible at the time the payment is due."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, there are no further amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. LATHAM, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5304) to permit members of the Armed Forces to elect certain contingency options, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 268, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to permit members of the uniformed services to elect certain contingency options, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota asked and was granted permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

NACA LABORATORY AT HAMPTON, VA.

The SPEAKER. Under special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the other day I was privileged to visit a scientific wonderland. It was a fascinating experience, and one my colleagues of the House might wish to have.

It was, at the same time, a sobering experience, because at the end of the day I had come to the realization that our security and the security of our children in the days ahead may be dependent, in large measure, upon the work of a relatively small group of dedicated men.

The place I visited was the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. It is located at Hampton, Va., across from Norfolk. Here some 3,000 scientists and supporting civil-service personnel are engaged in the intensive research required to solve the many, many grave problems remaining before our country's aviation industry can develop the improved airplane capable of supersonic flight and thus continue to maintain our qualitative leadership in the air.

The NACA has other large and similarly important research centers. One is at Moffett Field, not far from my California home. Another is in Ohio.

But it is about the work being done at the Langley Laboratory that I wish to talk briefly today. Each year one of the NACA's laboratories has an inspection, to which come hundreds of aviation leaders, educators, and others prominent in many walks of life.

They are given, within security limits, information about aeronautical research progress. This year, also, they were given a better insight into the seriousness of problems still unsolved. To say the least, they were deeply impressed by what they saw and heard.

Before I mention a few of these problems, I should like to refresh your memories about the NACA. Established by act of Congress in 1915, it is an independent agency. The Committee of the NACA consists of 17 top-ranking repre-

sentatives from the Air Force, Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, Civil Aeronautics Authority, National Bureau of Standards, other Government agencies, executives of the aircraft industry and the airlines, and prominent scientists. These men serve, without pay, as a sort of board of directors, establishing policies and providing guidance and inspiration to the work of the 7,500 scientists and other career Government employees who make up the paid staff.

The work of the NACA is research—and its product is information, resulting from this scientific laboratory research in aeronautics. This information is distributed to the military services, the aircraft industries, and others who have the need to know. I am glad to report the NACA controls very carefully its distribution of this vital material.

Aeronautical scientists are used to talking in what sounds almost like a foreign language to persons in other walks of life. They use such words as extrapolate, and parameter, and adiabatic, and thermodynamic. I suppose that is essential for the quick transmission of ideas and precise information from one scientist to another.

Similarly baffling, at least at first, is the manner in which they talk so casually about speeds and altitudes and temperatures that would look fantastic even in a novel by Jules Verne.

For example, I was told of research effort on problems of flight at speeds of 15,000 miles an hour. Such statistics are almost as hard to visualize as the size of our national debt, but finally I translated it into something I could understand. At 15,000 miles an hour, it would be possible for me to fly to my home in Alameda, Calif., about 2,600 miles away, in 10 minutes, give or take a few seconds.

Now, the scientists tell me that such speeds aren't at all likely for humans who want to limit their travels to places on our earth. But, such speeds will be exceeded once we begin exploring beyond the globe.

If that were the only reason for needing to know, I doubt whether the NACA would be engaged in such research, as they are at the Langley Laboratory. But such information is needed for the design of tomorrow's guided missiles of super performance, and if ever we are to develop the satellite vehicles which, suspended in space, could exert a profound stabilizing influence for peace on our planet.

Most of the research at the Langley and other laboratories of the NACA is focused on problems much more immediate and urgent.

Consider for a moment the following basic fact which was emphasized at the Langley inspection:

Supersonic flight by operational military aircraft is not only a necessity; it is an attainable certainty. But as the day draws near when prototype models of tactical supersonic airplanes will take to the air, it is becoming increasingly important that the task of America's aircraft industry to create designs which will meet the operational and performance requirements of the military services is indeed gigantic.

In addition to the higher flight speeds implicit in future performance goals, our aircraft must afford the necessary range to enable accomplishment of their fighter or

bomber missions. They must be maneuverable; their qualities of stability and control must be sufficiently manageable to permit satisfactory operation by their pilots. By their design and construction, they must be capable of avoiding, or withstanding, the perils of flutter, buffeting, and aerodynamic heating which become more serious and complex as speeds increase.

Now that is a statement which can be boiled down to just a few words, like these:

Providing we are willing to make the effort, and it will be a large one, we can and must speedily develop practical supersonic airplanes.

The NACA scientists do not add the thought which I feel is equally important—because it is not in their province—that halfway across the world there are other scientists who are also capable of solving these problems.

Our development of supersonic aircraft, in which we have led the world, is to further peace. Elsewhere, similar effort may be solely to hasten a power-mad program to dominate the entire world.

This is a truth which is vital. There is no more effective deterrent to widespread aggression than superior air power in being. The United States is spending billions to strengthen its air power. It is mandatory that the aircraft procured—the airplanes and the guided missiles—be superior in performance and military effectiveness.

To do otherwise would not provide the maximum national security for the large sums of public funds expended. The qualitative superiority of our air weapons is dependent upon the degree to which we exploit scientific and technological talent. Here the United States has no monopoly.

One scientific term which promises to become widely used is "Mach number." I must confess that it was a new one for me, and on the chance that it may be a new one, too, for some of my valued colleagues, let me tell you what Mach number is.

Mach number 1 is the speed of sound. The speed of sound varies with temperature, and consequently is different at sea level from what it is at high altitude where it is cold. So what effectively is a rubber yardstick—a speed ratio—had to be supplied. At sea level, when the temperature is about 60 degrees, the speed of sound is 760 miles an hour. At high altitude, say 40,000 feet, where the temperature is below zero, the speed of sound is about 660 miles per hour. The scientists, talking about the speed of sound under either condition, would refer to "Mach 1."

Mach number is named after Ernst Mach, a Viennese scientist, who began studying supersonic speed problems in connection with gunnery back in 1869. His son, Ludwig Mach, made the first photographs of shock waves in 1889.

When the scientists at the Langley Laboratory told me that missiles are now being flown at Mach numbers of 4 or higher, I knew they meant that missiles are going faster than four times 660 miles per hour, or 2,640 miles per hour.

Then I learned something else that was pretty serious and even frightening. They told me that if a missile kept up a

Mach number 4 speed the surfaces of the missile would heat up to 900° Fahrenheit due to friction with the air. When you stop and realize that aluminum alloys, currently used in aircraft construction, lose almost all their strength at only 600°, you can see how serious such a problem is.

Then they went on to say that they are working on ways to solve this problem of heating—they call it aerodynamic heating—up to Mach numbers of 10, or 6,600 miles per hour, and that at such sustained speeds, the temperature rise would approach 7000°.

Yet this is the kind of problem ahead—that must and will be solved somehow, so America can stay out in front in the aeronautical race we dare not lose.

But not all of the fascinating displays and talks at the Langley Laboratory had to do with still unsolved problems demanding further attention.

One of the most dramatic of the demonstrations had to do with a new device which, very possibly, can change greatly the concept of aircraft operation.

Since 1946 or 1947 the NACA, working with the military services and private industry, has successfully developed what they call hydroskis. And that is exactly what the new device is, a water ski for airplanes, to be used instead of rubber-tired landing gear, or the relatively clumsy hull of a flying boat.

Airplanes equipped with hydroskis can land or take off from the water; they are equally at home in takeoffs and landings from wet sod, marshy ground, or snow-covered areas. The new high-speed Convair waterbased fighter is, I believe, the first airplane to be designed around the water-ski principle.

Still another peek at a future wonder of the air world was the "vertical riser" model which the NACA displayed. Here I might pause to note that the NACA does not design or build airplanes; those are the jobs of the industry. But the NACA does work on aeronautic principles, new problems and old.

One of the new principles is the idea of an aircraft which can rise, almost vertically, like a helicopter, and then fly horizontally much like a conventional airplane. By combining these virtues, it is hoped that the resulting product will be especially valuable for many kinds of military work and for commercial applications.

At the Langley laboratory they had a weird-looking model which was capable of such performance. The scientists were painstakingly careful in noting that this was "just a model" for the study of stability and control problems requiring solution for such an aircraft, but it was obvious, at least to me, that their interest in the subject underlined its importance.

Finally, I would like to talk a moment about still another important research task which the NACA discussed at the Langley Laboratory, although the work was done by the scientists at the NACA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland.

For some time it has been known that in quite a number of landing and takeoff accidents affecting airplanes the occupants of the airplanes could have survived if there had been no resulting fire.

So the scientists went about studying the why's and how's of aircraft fires. In this they were aided by the Air Force, which made available a number of war-weary airplanes.

After finding out more about such fires than had been known before—and, incidentally, finding out that some conceptions were incorrect—the scientists put together an experimental rig which has successfully blocked off crash fires. This equipment is admittedly experimental; it is bulky; it is heavy. But it points the way to improved safety of aircraft performance in the days ahead.

The old saying about a stitch in time saving nine, can, with very little change, be aptly used here.

One part of research effort can save the time and money involved in nine parts of production effort which is not based on adequate knowledge.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DURHAM. I am very glad that the gentleman from California is calling to the attention of the House and to the country the real heart of the problem of the Air Force. This small agency in my opinion has made a contribution that history will probably record as being one of the most outstanding to national defense at this period of our history. The gentleman is calling to the attention of the House this small band of scientists who have labored conscientiously, and always with no publicity, in an endeavor to explore science, and they have done it in a quiet way which I think the Congress and the country do not fully appreciate. I doubt if there are more than 500 people in America who really know and appreciate what this small group of people have done. I want to congratulate the gentleman for bringing this to the attention of the House. He has given an excellent statement and an excellent explanation of what they have actually contributed to our own security here in America.

Mr. MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina whom I greatly admire because of the work he has done in this Congress in connection with the Atomic Energy Commission and other phases of scientific development within Government.

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the NACA invites Members of Congress to make these inspection trips. I am sure there is not a man who has made one of them that does not come away awed by what he sees. One thing that impresses you is the intensity of the young scientists on these projects; young men who devote their lives to this work. They are so interested in what they are doing that they seem to have forgotten the rest of the world. They are not seeking publicity; they are seeking to solve some of these secrets of nature that will make the airplane a safer instrument in times of peace and a more efficient one in time of war.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 20

minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

ARE WE READY TO GIVE THE ATOM TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, has the time arrived for private enterprise to enter atomic power development on an independent basis? Featured articles in national magazines, such as *Fortune*, *Business Week*, *U. S. News & World Report*, and other periodicals, create in the minds of the reader an affirmative answer. In my judgment, these articles are too optimistic and I believe that they have confused the public mind. Whether this confusion was deliberately or innocently caused may be subject to debate, but I believe the important point is to clear up the confusion. As a member—for over 6 years—on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I deem it my duty to speak on this important matter.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE PRINCIPAL JOB

Let me begin by stating that I am heartily in favor of private enterprise participation in all phases of the atomic research and development program. I have vigorously supported the principle which has been followed by the Atomic Energy Commission, for example, contractual arrangements with college and private laboratories for research and development, contractual arrangements with industrial and business management concerns in the fields of plant construction and plant operation. This principle has been applied as a basic policy by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Representatives of private industry have again and again testified before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and expressed their complete satisfaction with the cooperative attitudes and actions of the Atomic Energy Commission on this point. Private contractors have been given full rein to exercise their skill, ingenuity, managerial ability, and initiative. The Congress through appropriations has furnished over \$12 billion for plant facilities and operational expenses. While it is true that an attempt has been made to eliminate private profits particularly on the operational level—no one can say that the private profit motive has been eliminated—construction of plants and interior equipment running into several billion dollars have contained profits for private construction companies and manufacturers of machinery.

In the operation of atomic plants customary business profits have not always been allowed, but in this field, great companies such as General Electric, Westinghouse, Union Carbide & Carbide, and hundreds of other industrial companies have obtained tangible benefits in chemical, metallurgical, and mechanical

fields. They have gained organizational and managerial experience in basic scientific research and development, where discoveries of gadgets and processes have been made which were of direct value to their own commercial enterprises. The release of over 500 patents by the Atomic Energy Commission is proof of my statement. There is also an important advantage in being first in any new industry and these companies know it.

DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY HAS BEEN A COOPERATIVE EFFORT

I do not wish to detract from or minimize the great contribution which private enterprise has made in the atomic field. They are entitled to the praise and gratitude of every taxpayer in the United States, and the people of the free world. I seek only to set forth the facts and the facts would not be complete if I did not state further—if free enterprise has contributed, as they have, greatly to atomic development—it has been possible only because of the \$12 billion in taxes which have been contributed by the United States taxpayer. It has been a cooperative contribution for the preservation of liberty and if there be dollar benefits in the future, let them accrue fairly and justly to all the cooperative contributors, the taxpayers who financed the atomic projects, the scientists without whom atomic energy would still be locked in mystery, the free enterprisers who built and operated the atomic plants and the whole complex of American free enterprise.

I think it also fair to mention, in the evaluation of contribution to atomic-energy development, that the commercial and industrial participants have a tremendous stake in the preservation of freedom. The Government owes in gratitude no more to them as a group than it owes to the taxpayers. Therefore, the distribution of future civilian benefits of atomic energy must be done on a widespread, fair, and equitable manner. All companies, large or small, should have equal access to the future benefits. Building large power-producing reactors requires large capital investment. If these reactors are financed by Federal funds, such financing must not be confined to large corporations only.

Now, let us consider the constantly growing clamor for changing our national atomic policy on the ownership and control of production and use of atomic energy.

PRESENT POLICY

What is the present policy?

First. The United States Government is sole owner of all fissionable material and production facilities. It also exercises complete control over all fissionable materials.

Second. The Government controls all uses of fissionable materials.

Third. The Government's primary objective is the production and use of atomic energy for national defense.

Fourth. The Government's secondary objective is the development of peacetime benefits as excess fissionable material over defense requirements become available.

ADVOCATING CHANGES IN POLICY

What changes are advocated in formulating future policy?

First. The Government would relinquish its sole ownership and control of fissionable material and production facilities to private enterprise. Relinquishment of sole Government ownership must of necessity weaken security controls.

Second. The Government will relinquish to private enterprise the peacetime benefits of atomic energy—civilian power, industrial uses, biological and medicinal, and so forth.

The primary use of all atomic energy for defense is not changed under proposals made to date.

Third. The Government would cease to be the sole producer of fissionable material. Private enterprise would become coproducers with the Government. Sale or lease of existing plants or subsidized construction of new facilities would appear to be indicated.

We see then that these proposals embody a complete change in our national policy. Let there be no mistake or confusion on this conclusion.

Let us consider some of the reasons for the present policy and also some of the dangers of changing these policies.

First. Government was given a monopoly on the ownership, production, and control of atomic energy by an almost unanimous action of the Congress of the United States in 1946—the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

FACTORS BEHIND ATOMIC POLICY

This policy was adopted after 9 months of hearings and consideration on the subject. It was not adopted capriciously or without extensive debate and intensive consideration of all known factors. Among those primary factors were:

(a) The technological ability to split the atom gave to mankind a basic new source of energy, the effect of which could not be foreseen in our society, economy, or world relationship by Congress.

(b) The possession of this new source of energy and its use as a weapon of destruction held potentialities so powerful and so terrible that only Government could be trusted with its use and control.

(c) The development of the use of atomic energy for defense was a primary responsibility for self-preservation of our own and other free world governments.

(d) The development and storage of atomic weapons and the decision as to when they should be used was a necessary and sole responsibility of Government.

(e) The tremendously important factor of security, the guarding of the secrets of production of uranium 235 and plutonium, the mechanical gadgetry of atomic bombs and weapons, the storage and control of weapons, and so forth.

(f) The scarcity of fissionable raw material made sole Government ownership necessary both from the standpoint of defense needs, accountability of the overall supply, and danger of possible diversion.

(g) Provision was made for research and development for peacetime uses.

The Atomic Energy Commission was authorized and directed to promote peacetime uses through contracts and financial grants to private industry and private laboratories.

(h) In the declaration of policy, section 1 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 the paramount objective was "assuring the common defense and security," and four additional but secondary objectives followed: First, "improving the public welfare"; second, "increasing the standard of living"; third, "strengthening free competition in private enterprise"; and fourth, "promoting world peace."

PROBLEMS WE FACE

In the propaganda for basic legislative changes in the act, no arguments are made as to changed conditions which would seriously impair the original justification of the principles outlined in (a), (b), (c), and (d). Let us consider paragraphs (e), (f), (g), and (h) separately.

Paragraph (e), security: Certainly the problem of security would have to be re-examined thoroughly before policy changes that would widen the base of participation by changing the custody and control of atomic energy in quantities sufficient to construct bombs or weapons. Would American corporations with foreign affiliates be eligible? Would the Government be responsible for the security procedures and atomic materials after ownership of same was transferred to private hands? Many questions are suggested on this problem, not the least of which is the spreading of police clearance of individuals to a great segment of private industry heretofore free from such restriction.

Paragraph (f): Have fissionable materials become so abundant that substantial quantities necessary for industrial power use can be diverted from the primary purpose—defense of the Nation? Has the full development of military uses in the tactical as well as strategic field been achieved?

Unless an affirmative answer can be given to the two preceding questions then the whole propaganda structure for immediate or near future civilian atomic power use is moot. I state without fear of contradiction that the answer is "No." Fissionable material continues to be extremely scarce and costly. The military use has not been scratched. Our supply of atomic weapons, while considerable in some forms, is dangerously inadequate both as to quantity and variety. The President and the Chiefs of Staff are duty bound to testify on this point before Congress can legislate wisely.

The President must advise the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the effect which present diversion of raw material from mutual defense objectives to corporate owned civilian power projects, would have on our foreign relations.

The problem of wide industrial use and its attendant danger of diversion either as to fissionable material or "know-how" into enemy hands is a problem of immense complexity.

Paragraph (g): A careful analysis of the Atomic Energy Commission's program of encouraging research and development of atomic energy for peacetime purposes will persuade, in my opin-

ion, the most doubtful that they have been vigorous advocates for such development. They have been checked, of course, by budgetary allowances for civilian use projects, availability of excess fissionable material and security requirements. Private enterprise, to date, has not come forward with investment capital for the very good reason that profits are not as yet, in sight.

DANGER OF BUDGET CUT

The atomic submarine is a near reality. Great progress in ship and plane atomic propulsion engines has been made. Cuts in defense funds announced a few days ago will slow down these two latter projects. These cuts were made in the face of Atomic Energy Commission opposition.

The uninformed may wonder why a cut in the defense appropriation would affect the Atomic Energy Commission's development of atomic power. Two factors are involved:

First. The development of atomic power for a ship or airplane engine cannot be divorced from the correlative problem of producing a civilian-use powerplant.

Second. The removal of the defense priority by curtailing the defense agencies' funds will stop their research and development in the joint effort to produce usable atomic power and will result in a several year stretchout of appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission to promote the completion of an atomic powerplant for civilian use.

The preceding statement is very important and can be substantiated by the most responsible testimony. Statements that private industry will replace present progress and accelerate the rate of development with risk capital are baseless and should be subjected to the closest scrutiny.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY WARY OF CAPITAL RISK

The only tangible suggestion from private industry to date has been that of being willing to start spending a small amount of money on reactor development. Such activity on their part is contingent however, on continued heavy Federal investment in research and development. The pooling of present knowledge and the pooling of any progress made during the so-called interim period is requested. When this interim period has passed—possibly 3 to 5 years—the assumption is that private industry will proceed under its own financing. But, in the background of this interim period cooperation lies the real threat to the public interest, that is, the acquisition of patent advantages for special interests. These advantages cannot be granted on any basis of merit, nor can they be granted without doing violence to the objectives of Congress as set forth in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended. It is obvious that drastic changes in the basic act would be necessary before such patents could be granted. Drastic legislation would dynamite the present program.

DISRUPTION OF PRESENT PROGRAM DANGEROUS

Any disturbance in the present program would cause unpredictable delay and dissolution of the efficient team of technicians now engaged in the effort.

No one can predict the time period which would intervene before basic legislative changes would be passed by Congress. Certainly such changes would be fraught with deep controversy. They involve basic ideological concepts of government versus private ownership in the power field, fears of security risks, difference of opinion as to timing and other important factors.

No adequate offer to take over research and development of atomic reactors for civilian power has been made by responsible free enterprise on a private capital risk basis.

The foregoing statement may come as a great surprise to the people who have been absorbing the propaganda articles inspired by interviews and speeches of industrialists, some of the Atomic Energy Commissioners—past and present—and others. Articles frequently are slanted by special article writers to convey a point of view not justified by the full context of the speech or interview. On the other hand, speeches and interview statements sometimes are slanted to promote a specific viewpoint.

The Atomic Energy Commission has invited free enterprise to enter the field of atomic power production and has requested bona fide offers. They, I am sure, have discussed with private enterprise the problem of legislative changes which private enterprise desire. They have no doubt conferred on the economic problems facing true and independent private enterprise participation, that is, the willingness to invest adequate private capital, the willingness to preclude or include Government subsidy in the form of special tax amortization of capital investment, advantageous contracts for production of plutonium, research and development grants, and possibly other types of open or hidden subsidies.

I believe I am stating the facts when I say that no bona fide offer to assume the rate of research and development of atomic power now being carried forward by the Government has been made by responsible free enterprise on a normal capital risk free enterprise basis. Behind all the propaganda and agitation lies the desire to take over the peoples' \$12 billion investment for selfish, and I fear, monopolistic benefit. Behind all the tentative proposals on the part of those who would now take over peacetime potentialities of atomic energy lies a Federal subsidy gimmick of one kind or another.

We invite free enterprise to come forward with a bona fide, private capital risk proposal in the atomic power field. We invite them to make such a proposal based on clearly defined legislative changes in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended. The taxpayers and their representatives in Congress are entitled to a clarification of the issue. They are entitled to an explanation of the hidden-ball play, which apparently is being used behind the subterfuge of "now is the time for private enterprise to take over the atomic power development program."

FALLACIES AND DANGER

Practically all of the propaganda focalizes on the oft repeated statement "before private enterprise can really do

a job in atomic power development there must be basic legislative changes"—there are two fallacies in this statement and behind these fallacies lies a danger.

The first fallacy is the inference or assumption that private enterprise has been shackled, held back, slowed down, and prevented from doing a good job to date. This inferred premise is not true and its untruth is proven: (a) by the phenomenal progress made in this new field during the 7 years of the Commission's existence; (b) its untruth is attested by repeated testimony from contractual industrial and management firms who have participated in the program. As a matter of fact, progress has been accelerated by access to almost unlimited tax funds, far beyond the willingness or capacity for development based on private risk capital.

The second fallacy is that there must be basic legislative changes in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, in order to guarantee a continuance of progress. I denounce this assumption on at least two counts: (a) There has been no slowup in research and development in the reactor—atomic power for civilian uses—program, and I cite the atomic-powered submarine reactor which is now a reality in prototype and will be in use very soon. I cite other publicly known projects such as the development of an aircraft carrier type of atomic marine propulsion engine and a nuclear aircraft engine. While these latter projects are not in as advanced stage as the atomic submarine project, no complaint as to progress has been made by responsible persons.

I maintain that the present possibilities of private enterprise participation under existing law have not been fully explored nor have those possibilities been exhausted by the Commission. I admit frankly that many difficulties have been presented to the Commission; difficulties which, in the main, they have solved. There is, in my opinion, no insurmountable obstacles toward continued private enterprise participation. There has been no boycott by private enterprise. The impressive list of great corporations which are now engaged in this program proves my point.

I stated that behind these two fallacies lies a danger, and I believe that I should explain this statement.

That danger is premature or ill-considered legislative changes in the present Atomic Energy Act which might under attractive and oversimplified objectives: (a) interrupt our present rapid rate of research, development, and production; (b) endanger security and United States primacy in the atomic field by widening the base of security risk; (c) handicap free competitive enterprise and promote private monopoly in future peacetime uses and benefits of atomic energy. In regard to (a), any basic legislative change must be preceded by extensive hearings as this is of major national and international importance.

EXTENSIVE HEARINGS MUST BE HELD BEFORE CHANGE IN LEGISLATION

Comprehensive hearings must be held to explore every phase of this important problem and the testimony of responsible representatives from all phases of affect-

ed business and finance must be heard. Scientists must be given the opportunity to publicly state their special knowledge regarding reactor development potentialities. The public interest can be served by legislation, only if it is based on a complete knowledge of the facts.

Important present contracts for raw materials depend basically upon the co-operation of foreign governments. These governments are interested primarily in strengthening free world military power. They are not interested in developing atomic power under restricted United States corporate control.

SECURITY A REAL PROBLEM

In regard to (b), widening the base of free enterprise participation on a competitive basis by relinquishing ownership and control of bomb-making quantities of U235 or plutonium or substantially enriched U238 would magnify the task of maintaining security to a dangerous degree. Until this one problem is solved, the whole subject is moot.

In regard to (c), I wish to deal with this subject in a more complete manner by referring to paragraph H and the four principles appurtenant thereto.

As I pointed out in the aforementioned paragraph H, the declaration of policy in section 1 of the Atomic Energy Act stated that the paramount objective was "assuring the common defense and security" and the four secondary, but correlative objectives were: First, "improving the public welfare"; second, "increasing the standard of living"; third, "strengthening free competition in private enterprise"; fourth, "promoting world peace."

It is evident that three of these four objectives, one, two, and four, are end objectives in the nature of national and international improvement in the well-being and safety of the individual; it is also evident that objective three is specific as to the method to be used to attain the other three end objectives and it is to objective three that I wish to address my remarks.

STRENGTHENING FREE COMPETITION EMPHASIZED IN POLICY STATEMENT OF ACT

The capitalistic system, as developed in the United States, modified and regulated by State and Federal laws in the interest of our society, has produced the greatest good for the largest number of people compared to any politico-economic system yet demonstrated in history.

The tendency of our system to develop business of tremendous size and power, the threat of semimonopoly, monopoly, or powerful combinations in restraint of competitive trade has been recognized by the Federal legislators.

Laws have been passed in the national interest to prevent concentration of economic power to the extent considered inimical to the public interest. Due chiefly, in my opinion, to the effect of this type of regulatory legislation and to a growth of social responsibility on the part of American business leaders, the old "public be damned" attitude has gradually been replaced by a "public be served" philosophy. This new sense of social responsibility was written into the basic purpose of the Atomic Energy Act

of 1946, and its subsequent amendments did not change this principle.

Clearly set forth in the first section of the act's declaration of policy were these words, "strengthening free competition." In order to effectuate this policy as well as others, a system of permissive licensing was set up in section seven of the act.

The Congress did not see fit to give wide administrative judgment to the Atomic Energy Commission on this point, but was unusually definitive in setting the pattern for licensing participants in the program. This was not a thoughtless or casual exercise of legislative function. It was deliberate and based on the need for security of information, the defense of our Nation, and the protection of our economic system of free enterprise.

The Congress could not foresee "the effect of the use of atomic energy for civilian purposes upon the social, economic and political structures" in the future, but it did anticipate that, "tapping this new source of energy will cause profound changes in our present way of life." They therefore wrote into the act, and prescribed administrative directions to safeguard the capitalistic principle of "strengthening free competition." The Congress went beyond this declaration of policy and expressly prohibited licensing for industrial purposes, "where activities under any license might serve to maintain or foster the growth of monopoly, restraint of trade, unlawful competition or other trade position inimical to the entry of new, freely competitive enterprises in the field"—section 7, paragraph C.

I believe that these principles are basic to the perpetuation of our democracy. I believe the Congress was more than usually aware of the fact that they were dealing with a subject matter fraught with tremendous significance for the future. Selfishness, greed, partisanship and personal bitterness was laid aside in the presence of this new discovery of almost unlimited energy.

The sole objective of the people's representatives was to enact legislation in the interest of all the people.

NO IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN WORLD PEACE PROSPECTS

The compelling realities that existed in 1946 are still with us today. In fact, world conditions have deteriorated rather than improved.

Military needs have not, nor will they in the near future, be fulfilled.

Our conventional sources of civilian power—coal, oil, hydroelectric—are adequate for the foreseeable future.

No immediate emergency faces us that would justify substantial diversion of raw uranium material into civilian power use.

No real justification can be given for widening the security risk which is indivisible from relinquishment of Government ownership and control.

The public interest will not be served at this time by trading off the people's \$12 billion investment to date, for a few million dollars of private risk capital.

I point out once more that no private risk capital has been offered to date which is not contingent on some form of

Federal subsidy—and some form of special interest advantage for a chosen few.

Before such drastic changes can be made in the purposes of the 1946 Atomic Energy Act, legislative amendments must be enacted. I believe I have presented a strong argument that such changes are untimely, unwise, and dangerous to the national military and economic interest. I am in favor of hearings by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy which will explore needed changes, but I shall continue to protest earnestly and vigorously against changes which are inimical to the public interest and I beseech the earnest consideration of this impending problem by my colleagues in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I shall be glad to yield to my distinguished colleagues from California, who is a very able member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman from Illinois is making a very important address and he is laying down some principles which I think it will be very beneficial for every Member of Congress to read. On the point which he mentioned, the reactor development and the C. B. R. or ship propulsion marine engine, and the nuclear aircraft engine, while we have made good progress along that line, is it not true that if appropriations are drastically cut in that field the research and development which has occurred in the past 2 or 3 years will come to a grinding stop? It may delay the actual consummation of the completed development for a period of years.

Mr. PRICE. I may say to the gentleman from California I am afraid that what he has said is true and it is exactly what will happen. I am hopeful, however, that the proper committees of the House now considering that particular appropriation will restore some of these funds so that this project will not have to be slowed down or stopped as it would be should the committee accept the revised budget recommendation. May I say to the gentleman also that I am disturbed over the possibility of a slowdown in the program to which he referred because, in my opinion, any momentum we lose in the atomic energy field can never be regained.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I think the gentleman is right in his statement and I call to the attention of the House the fact that we have a very fine technological team which has been working on this particular project, the ship propulsion reactor type of atomic engine and they have gathered together from all over the Nation the most distinguished physicists and engineers that we can get in the project. If the project is now eliminated because of lack of funds that complete team will separate and it will be years before we can get the same type of people back together again on a project of that kind.

Mr. PRICE. I thank the gentleman for bringing that point to the attention of the House and I completely concur in his views.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, just 2 weeks ago, when this House was considering appropriations for the programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, those of us who participated in the fight to restore the budget to a reasonable figure warned that this Congress cannot save money at the expense of human life. In many instances, we lost that fight, and the budgets were cut substantially.

Today I am inserting in the RECORD a clipping from the Beattyville Enterprise, of Beattyville, Ky., which, in my opinion, speaks much more eloquently of the result of those cuts in terms of human lives than anything which could be said on this floor. Briefly, this clipping announces that the Oneida Maternity Hospital at Oneida, Clay County, Ky., will be closed on June 30, as a direct result of the cuts made on the floor of the House. Of the \$90,000 required to keep that hospital in operation, the Federal Government has been furnishing about one-half. A vote for a cut in the public-health appropriations was, therefore, a vote to close a much-needed maternity hospital in a mountain community in Kentucky.

Surely, all of us will agree with Dr. M. B. Gabbard, head of the Lee and Owsley County Health Department, that this closing will be little short of catastrophic. For we will be closing down a humanitarian institution which has saved the lives of many babies and mothers, and prevented untold hours of pain and suffering in an area which lacks another hospital within 54 miles.

Written on the side of the clipping, in the handwriting of the gentleman who sent me this newspaper, with a purple pencil, is a message for every Member of the American Congress. It reads, "These are our people."

I emphatically agree with that statement and I am proud of the fact that I voted to restore every cut that was proposed in those important appropriations.

The threat that faces the Oneida Hospital is, today, facing hundreds of such institutions throughout the country. It is a direct result of the meat-ax approach to programs of education, health, and welfare. And it does violence to all of the decent instincts of which we Americans are so proud.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERKINS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I would say that the gentleman is expressing a concern that is in the minds of a great many of us. I have recently received several letters from California, from communities in my district that were planning to put in hospitals with the aid of Hill-Burton Act funds. I received a long letter from the Lutheran Association of Hospitals, or Hospital Association, I believe it is called, in which they indicate

that the lack of funds provided for in the Hill-Burton Act would put them so low down on the priority list that they are going to have to either give up building some of their hospitals or make placements far into the future. It is my hope, as this matter has already passed through this body, that the other body will place it back in the legislation and that possibly the conferees of the two bodies will agree upon an increased amount to take care of the situation that I have mentioned in California and also this situation in Kentucky. I think the gentleman is bringing an important matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. PERKINS. I wish to thank the gentleman from California for his contribution; I, likewise, am hopeful that the Senate will do something about these cuts which are seriously handicapping the public health work throughout the Nation.

Remember, too, that, even before the cuts were made, Federal health grants amounted to 22 percent of all expenditures for State and local public-health programs, and that in 16 States, then ran to 40 percent or more.

Of course, the areas where the greatest need for health services exists were receiving more help, proportionately, from the Federal Government. And this is another reason why the cuts in the appropriations made on the floor of the House were made at the expense of the health and safety of millions of Americans.

May I give you another example of why I so vigorously opposed those cuts. In my own State of Kentucky, 11 important hospitals in 11 important communities are suffering directly from the action of this House 2 weeks ago. In all of these communities planning and construction for improvements have been approved, and usually contracts have been let or taxes have been levied, or bond issues have been floated in anticipation of the Federal funds which are dedicated to the good health of all of us.

I agree with Dr. Bruce Underwood, commissioner of health of the State of Kentucky, that it is a "serious matter to have health programs disrupted." It is a serious matter to discharge highly trained public-health workers. It is a serious matter to add cuts in Federal appropriations to the increased costs of operation. Already, according to Dr. Underwood, "Health services to the people have declined to the point that at the present time the infant death rate is increasing instead of decreasing. Communicable diseases which were being brought under control are either now on the increase or show indications of an increase" in my State.

I urge each one of you to read the full story of the prospective closing of the Oneida maternity hospital as it appears in the RECORD today. And I leave with your consciences the words of Dr. Underwood who has said:

It costs money to prevent diseases, but it costs much more money not to prevent them, to say nothing of the cost in human life, misery and suffering. It is hard for us to believe that Congress would reduce appropriations for the health of our people

if the ultimate effects of such cuts were fully realized.

The importance of our health program far exceeds any partisan viewpoint. It is regrettable to think that such important programs are taking on a partisan color. The majority party must carry the responsibility for this action, but I am still hopeful that sufficient support may be obtained in the Senate to restore these cuts.

GREEN GIANT CO. GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, the Green Giant Co., the world's largest packer of peas and corn, is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. The headquarters of this company are in my congressional district, and its largest plant is in my home town of Glencoe, Minn.

We, in Minnesota, are proud of the record of growth, fair dealing, grower, community, and employee relationships of this nationally known company, which has risen from 1 small plant in Le Sueur, Minn., in 1903, to today's modern 27 plants in 8 States, and Canada. This company was originally the Minnesota Valley Canning Co., but the trademark of the jolly Green Giant became so well known by millions of Americans that the name was changed in 1950, and the canning firm became known as the Green Giant Co.

The basis for this healthy, sound growth may be traced to policies adopted by the company and pursued throughout its existence. In the introduction to its golden anniversary book, the company has this to say relative to its policies:

Through the years we have continued to realize that as our growers prosper so does Green Giant Co.

In the early days our farmers were looking for a more stabilized local market for their crops. Our canneries, we believe, have offered that market.

The very nature of canning crops permits their fitting into a crop-rotation program aimed at increased soil productivity.

Canning crops also permit the leveling out of normal labor and equipment requirements of the farmer, because of the choice of time for the planting of the crop and the earlier harvesting date of the crop.

We have long encouraged local conservation practices which will preserve our soil heritage and natural resources.

It is our practice to pursue continually a sound scientific agricultural research program aimed at increasing crop yields and to pass on to our growers the results of such research studies.

Our contract for the growing and harvesting of crops provides mutual benefits and protection to grower and canner alike.

The contract employs such scientific methods of grading the crops as will accurately measure crop quality so as to pay the same rate per acre regardless of the stage of maturity when harvested.

It yields the grower a return competitive with other farm cash crops, regardless of the variety grown or time harvested.

It requires a minimum of financing on the part of the grower.

In the early days, our plant communities were searching for an industry which would

contribute to their growth and prosperity. Our canneries fitted the need.

By offering a local market for the farmers' crops, the farmer tends to trade in our plant communities, exchanging a part of his canning-crop income for local goods and services.

Our canneries offer job opportunities to local men and women. They bring in new citizens—all of whom spend a large part of their earnings in local stores.

Our canneries carry their share of the local tax burden that contributes to the development of better streets, and better water, light, and power facilities.

We are proud to be a part of these communities.

I should also like to bring to your attention some of the events which marked the progress of the Green Giant Co. in the industry which it pioneered, and the many personnel benefit features which have been incorporated by the company, which are set forth in their golden-anniversary book, as follows:

PROGRESS IN PRODUCTS

The Green Giant's basic aim has always been better products for less money.

He has pursued that aim by constantly improving popular and widely consumed vegetables and building into them uniformity of quality, flavor, tenderness, and nutritional value. As a result, the American housewife has learned that she can depend on Green Giant products—can after can—year after year.

This development of specialized and uniform product quality began 50 years ago. Here are some of the highlights.

In 1903 our first pack at Le Sueur consisted of 11,750 cases of cream-style corn.

In 1907 we put up our first pack of peas. These peas were 98-percent standard quality.

In 1911 the company began to specialize. It raised pea and corn quality above standard grade and began marketing fancy merchandise commanding premium prices.

In 1919 we developed what in those days was a new breed of corn. It was golden sweet, but not expensive. There was not enough as yet to can, but the seed stock was being built up.

In 1921 the first large sweet peas were being grown to produce the seed which was eventually used in growing peas for Green Giant brand.

Before 1924 most cream-style corn was white. Del Malz brand combined the economics and flavor of white with the beauty of gold and changed the cream-style corn eating habits of the Nation.

There was a general belief up to 1924 that smallness in peas meant tenderness and good flavor.

After studying almost every variety of peas then being grown throughout the world, the Green Giant became convinced that the larger seeded sweet-dimpled varieties—mostly English garden strains—were vastly superior in flavor.

Green Giant-brand peas were first packed in 1925 and started the industry trend to large ungraded sweet peas.

In 1926, hybrid-corn seed was new.

Green Giant began to experiment with the breeding of sweet corn. Object: To produce higher yields and more uniform seed.

In 1929 a completely new way of packing corn was introduced to the public. Working with Dr. Fred Fitzgerald of the American Can Co. the Green Giant introduced to the public a new product, Niblets Brand whole kernel corn vacuum-packed in a new 12-oz tin, without brine. Today Niblets is the largest selling brand of corn in the industry.

In 1932 hybrids developed from the better 1926 crop of purelines were put in production. Heretofore open pollinated seed produced corn of which approximately 60 percent was of prime maturity at harvest; the

remaining 40 percent was either too young or too old.

Hybrid seed yielded 90 percent prime at harvest, uniform in color and maturity. Hybridizing has worked miracles in seed-corn breeding.

At this time the Green Giant had more acres in experimental hybrid sweet corn seed breeding than the combined acres of the country's agricultural colleges.

Weather cannot be controlled, but its effect on product quality can. The company made the "Heat Unit Principle" a scientific reality in 1934.

This principle was based on the theory that a given crop under certain conditions would require a definite number of time temperature units to reach ideal maturity.

By accumulating such data over many years we have learned when and how much should be planted each day to provide an orderly harvest and this enabled us to pack each field at "the fleeting moment of perfect flavor."

This principle involving split second co-ordination of planting and harvesting has brought vast improvement to product quality.

In 1939 the refractometer method was introduced to improve corn quality control. The refractometer method measures the bend in a beam of light passed through a film of corn juice, thereby determining the moisture content. This method was considerably faster than the old Brown-Duvall method. It took seconds instead of hours.

In 1939 the Green Giant began using the tenderometer for measuring tenderness of peas. This scientific instrument shears the peas, and the degree of pressure required determines maturity.

This method gave us a more accurate "field grade" than the old sieve size method. Used in conjunction with gravity separation, it made possible accurate segregation of shades of quality. We now separate 10 distinct grades.

Along with the many techniques developed by the Green Giant in growing and harvesting, there arose the need for agricultural specialists. The Green Giant added highly skilled men to its production staff—experts on soil fertility, plant physiology, plant pathology, and insect control.

After years of research it was found that a more flavorful, more colorful whole kernel corn product could be produced by using continuous, high-speed, high-temperature cookers. In 1949 Green Giant started to replace conventional retorts with continuous cookers.

PROGRESS IN EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The real secret of the Green Giant's progress is the loyalty and ability of the people who make up his family.

A keen awareness of this by the Green Giant is reflected in a progressive program of employee benefits and opportunities.

Each job that an employee of the company is hired to do has been studied to measure its difficulty, training, or experience required, and the responsibility involved.

Jobs are evaluated and those of similar types are grouped in classifications. In each classification there is a salary or wage range.

Wage and salary schedules are continually studied to keep them equitable, within the company, with the area, and in relation to cost of living changes.

The company's policy is to promote from within the organization whenever possible. Continuous training is conducted to help employees' progress and use all of their capabilities.

Merit increases are granted annually to those whose performance on the job has been outstanding for the preceding year.

If on April 1 or October 1 the Consumer Price Index is five or more points higher than its previous peak, an equivalent increase is made in wages.

Worthwhile ideas about company methods or products can be converted into cash through the suggestion system.

Service anniversaries are recognized with appropriate awards after 15 and 25 years of service.

Two daily 15-minute rest periods, 2 weeks' annual vacation and 6 paid holidays are provided all regular employees.

Paid sick leaves are also granted regular employees.

In case of extended emergency, employees may receive a leave of absence which permits them to be absent without forfeiture of status in benefit programs.

The Green Giant Benefit Association is a voluntary, nonprofit, employee group formed to assist in the payment of medical, surgical, and hospital expenses of members and their families.

Regular employees receive group life insurance protection. The premiums are paid by the company. The amount of insurance carried on each employee varies between \$750 and \$2,000 depending on his job evaluation classification.

Regular employees, after 5 years, begin participating in the Company's Retirement Trust. This is a profit sharing arrangement. A portion of the profits of the company is put into a trust fund for the exclusive benefit of participating employees. Employees make no monetary contribution to the fund. Each participant begins to draw on his pro rata share of the fund in the year he retires.

When company profits permit and when authorized by the Board of Directors, profit-sharing cash bonuses are distributed to all regular employees. There has been a bonus paid every calendar year since 1942.

Employees may purchase Green Giant stock in the market and pay for it on a payroll deduction basis. They pay 3 percent interest on money borrowed.

Twice a year employees have an opportunity to sit down with their supervisors for a frank discussion of their job, their problems, company operations and policies.

It is, of course, impossible to present in this résumé the full picture of the progress of this company and its development under the competitive free-enterprise system of our country. However, in the light of past accomplishments it is assured a future of great possibilities. To the Green Giant family of employees and officials, congratulations upon this Golden Anniversary and success in the future.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was granted permission to address the House on tomorrow for 20 minutes, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered, and to revise and extend his remarks and include certain extraneous matter.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

INTERESTED CITIZEN WRITES GOOD LETTER

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter today about a question that many people would like to know more about. In fact, all of us should know more about it.

I will just read the letter. It is from a very important person in Mississippi.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, MISS., June 4, 1953.

Re Federal Reserve

DEAR SIR: I read your address on the subject named above. I am a retired Presbyterian minister who would like to understand. If time permits, advise me if I am right below:

(1) The Government donates all notes to the Federal Reserve Board of 7 men appointed for 14 years. That is all Federal Reserve notes.

(2) "Rate of rediscount" means that whereas the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank might let some member bank have \$10,000 on some good note or bond at say one-half percent interest or discount, they could, if they desired, practically force that member bank to return that money by adding yet more interest. This additional interest is called "rediscount."

(3) If that money is donated to the said Board and then traded for interest-bearing bonds, the effect is to donate \$23 billion of Government bonds to these people.

Thanking you,

Respectfully,

J. L. MCKINSTRY.

P. S.—I have read CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with some zeal more than 20 years. Allow me to state that Congressmen fail to simplify matters by using plain speech and plenty of illustrations. That which becomes easy for you by daily use is as Greek to the hoi polloi. Why not follow all this matter for months?

"Months" is written in capital letters and underscored.

Another P. S.:

After years of effort I still do not understand any banker's report. Also no daily ever gets down to detail on what happens in a bankers' convention.

In the past it has been customary for people when asked about monetary subjects to say, "I don't know anything about money." Even Members of Congress gladly admit they know nothing about money or the monetary subject. Oftentimes it is passed off by saying, "All I know about money is that I do not have enough of it." Or, "We should have more of it," or some facetious remark like that.

That was all right when it did not mean so much, in not only our everyday lives but in our national debt; but now, with our national debt equal to one-half of all the debts in the United States, and when an increase of one-half of 1 percent interest will mean a billion and a quarter dollars a year increase, or an increase of 1 percent in interest rates will mean that the taxpayers will have to pay over \$2½ billion a year extra, just to pay that increased interest on the national debt alone, it is time for Members of Congress to give this subject very serious consideration. In fact, I believe a greater responsibility is upon Members today on this subject than has ever been upon them in the past.

I am going to answer this gentleman's questions in the order in which he presents them.

The first is about the Federal Reserve Board. Yes, there is a board of 7 members, and each is appointed for 14 years. At this time there is a vacancy, so there are only 6 members of the Board. I do not know why the Executive has not filled that vacancy.

The Federal Reserve Act, section 10, subsection 4 concerning the filling of vacancies on the Board of Governors, provides in part:

When a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term * * * a successor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy and when appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

It will be noticed that the law specifically says that when a vacancy occurs other than by expiration of term "a successor shall be appointed by the President."

There has been a vacancy on the Board for many months not caused by an expiration of a term. The way I construe the law it is mandatory, and I cannot understand why the Executive does not feel that the vacancy should be filled. If I understand anything about the law and the requirements of the law it should be filled, but the vacancy is there now and there are 6 members of the Board instead of 7.

MOST POWERFUL BOARD IN U. S. A.

The Open Markets Committee is really the organization composed of 12 men who run the monetary affairs of our country. The Open Markets Committee has more power than all the Federal Reserve banks and all the officers and employees connected with it. The Open Markets Committee has more power over monetary matters and the issuance and distribution of money than the Congress of the United States as long as the laws remain like they are, more than the Supreme Court—of course, the Supreme Court has no power like that—and more than the executive branch of our Government. In other words, those 12 men have very important positions—12 of them. They determine whether we have good times or hard times. Now, who are those 12 men composing the Open Markets Committee? The members of the Federal Reserve Board are 7 of the 12; the other 5 are presidents of 5 of the Federal Reserve banks, of which there are 12 in the United States. Five of the presidents of those banks serve on this Open Markets Committee, making up the 12 members. How are these presidents selected—these five presidents? They are selected like all the presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, by the bankers, but they must be approved by the Federal Reserve Board; that is, they are selected by the directors of the Federal Reserve banks, and each board is composed of a majority of bankers, and these presidents must be approved by the Federal Reserve Board. So you would think that the Federal Reserve Board, for all practical purposes, would control the Open Markets Committee, because they have 7 votes out of the 12, and they have a lot of power over these

5 members sitting across the table from them; in fact, these 7 governors of the Board have to approve the 5, every one of them, or they would not be presidents, and if not presidents, could not be on that Open Markets Committee.

In addition to that, these five presidents must depend upon the Board of Governors to fix salaries of their employees and other officers as well as their own salaries, and they have complete control of the important matters of the banks under the direction of each one of those and the other presidents of Federal Reserve banks. So the seven Board members for all practical purposes you would think would control the Open Markets Committee.

The Open Markets Committee, it is true, directs the printing and the distribution of money through its activities; that is, Federal Reserve notes that represent about 90 to 95 percent of all the money we have in circulation. These Federal Reserve notes are, of course, just printed money, they are just bills. Some people call them greenbacks. They are not greenbacks because greenbacks really represent fiat money. These do not represent fiat money; they are printed money. Now, this money is printed over here in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C. The Open Markets Committee, these 12 men, it is true, as this gentleman says, they get this money absolutely free except the actual cost of printing which is so insignificant it is hardly enough to even mention. But the cost of printing is the only cost they have, just like this gentleman suggests. The cost of printing is paid for out of funds made possible by trading printed money for Government securities. They can take a million dollars' worth of Federal Reserve notes and they get it absolutely free except for the little costs I have been telling you about, which is too little to mention or to consider, and trade the million dollars of printed money which, of course, does not bear interest, for a million dollars' worth of United States Government bonds which draw interest—we will say it is some of these 3¼-percent bonds that have just been issued, 30-year bonds—and if they take a million dollars and trade it off for a million dollars' worth of those bonds they will continue to collect that 3¼ percent interest every year as long as they hold those bonds. So, what the gentleman says is correct in that they get these notes and they trade them for bonds and then they keep the interest on the bonds. Now, what do they do with their own money? Well, last year these 12 Federal Reserve banks made about a half billion dollars that way. They use it in various and sundry ways, including propaganda, banquets, traveling expenses, and even subsidizing the cost of meals in their eating places for all their officers and employees. There is no detail accounting to the Congress on it that is satisfactory.

SHOULD COMPEL DISCLOSURE OF THEIR AUDITS

The Federal Reserve System is 40 years old. That is, on December 23, 1913, it will be 40 years old. Up until 2 years ago I honestly thought that the Federal

Reserve System filed their audits and reports every year with the Banking and Currency Committees of the House and Senate, but I discovered at that time they not only did not file them that year but have never filed one. It is true that they have had audits made of these 12 Federal Reserve banks every year by auditors of their own selection, paid by them with the kind of money I have been telling you about. They collect interest on Government bonds and they pay these auditors. But no one sees these audits except the people who are interested. Members of Congress never see these audits. Not only that, but I discovered in an investigation I had something to do with 2 years ago—in fact I was chairman of a subcommittee composed of Members of the House and Members of the Senate—that there had never been an independent audit of the Federal Reserve Board.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AUDIT SHOULD ALSO BE DISCLOSED

My discussion heretofore has been about the 12 banks and about the audits thereof. But, now, about the Federal Reserve Board. That is an organization here in Washington known as the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that spends from \$4 to \$5 million a year and they get their money from these 12 banks. The 12 banks get their money through the interest I have been telling you about. They take part of that and contribute it to the Federal Reserve Board for the expenses of the Federal Reserve Board. But when I raised the point, the Federal Reserve Board had an audit made by a reputable, outstanding, nationally known auditing concern. For the first time in 40 years in making a report to Congress, which is always a very brief report, it did not tell us very much, they reported an audit. And, remember, it is an agency of Congress, the Federal Reserve System is a servant of Congress. They do not tell us much in this report, but they did mention the fact they had an audit made and that the auditor said everything was all right. Of course, that might mean something and it might not mean anything. However, they did not furnish us with a copy of the audit. We have not seen it up to this good day and we will not see it unless we get out a subpoena compelling the members of the Board to bring the audit to us because they have been very careful not to disclose these audits. Although they are an agency of the Congress, although they are a servant of the Congress, they are not showing the Congress these audits.

I have answered the first question.

The second one about rediscount rates I will not go into because it involves really the discussion of another matter under the heading of the same subject. I will discuss that at some subsequent date. If that money is donated to the Board, then traded for interest-bearing bonds, the effect is to donate \$23 billion of Government bonds to these people. There is a lot to that. I do not say that the bonds are absolutely donated to them, although I cannot say that the phrase "donated to them" is incorrect. They at least have the bonds. They have taken printed money and traded that

printed money for the bonds. The bonds did not cost them anything. They have the bonds and now they are collecting interest on those bonds.

In order to have a comparable situation and so that we might understand a little better, suppose we wanted to help endow some prominent university or college in the country and we permitted that university to buy a million dollars worth of bonds. You will say, "Well, where would they get the money to buy the bonds?" Well, if they get the money like the Federal Reserve Board gets the money, they would get it from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. We would have it sent to the university, that university would take a million dollars worth of printed money and buy a million dollars worth of interest-bearing bonds; then every year collect interest on the bonds of 3¼ percent, it would be \$32,500 a year on a million dollars worth of bonds. That would be a good way of subsidizing any university or any good cause that we wanted to subsidize. Of course, we are not going to do it but that is the way it works with the Federal Reserve Banking System. The most valuable franchise a group could possibly have is the one that allows it to get unlimited printed money from the Government and trade that money for interest-bearing bonds of the Government, keep the bonds and collect the interest annually.

This gentleman has brought up some good points and I certainly hope Members of Congress will give consideration to the questions that he has raised.

EACH MEMBER SHOULD BE PROVIDED ASSISTANT ON MONETARY MATTERS

With this national debt as high as it is, and the amount of interest that we are paying every year, it is certainly our duty to give it more consideration now than in the past. It is too important to ignore. A Member of Congress does not have very much time to do this, to study economic questions, especially a question like a monetary question, unless he has some help. If each Member of the House and Senate were to be furnished an economic expert, call him administrative assistant, or anything else you want to call him, for the purpose of helping the Member on this subject alone and nothing else, it would pay big dividends in the long run.

BILLIONS A YEAR COULD BE SAVED

I venture to say that ways and means could be found and provided that would save the taxpayers of this country billions of dollars a year in paid unearned interest, unearned interest that they are paying at the rate of billions of dollars a year that could be saved. I wish there could be some way worked out where Members would have that inducement to work on this subject more, and to give it more attention.

WHERE DOES MONEY COME FROM?

The question arises, Where does money come from? Where does money come from is a very important question, and I think if the people begin to look into it and Members of Congress begin to look into it, we will not only save billions of dollars a year of unearned interest that we are now paying, but we will

avoid these devastating depressions that we have had every few years. Money is based on debt. If all debts were paid there would not be any money, except a very small amount in coins, and so forth.

MONEY MASTERS

As to the policy of the money masters—some people call them money managers, but the Open Markets Committee and the Federal Reserve Board represent our money masters; that is what they are—we want to find out more about what these money masters are doing and what the effect of what they are doing is having on the people. A friend of mine from Texas advised me today:

Looks like they are making a crap game out of the Government market, and like shooting craps, it is all a matter of luck whether one throws the 7 at the right time. The luck in this game is to guess what the 12 men will do.

Can you imagine a nuttier monetary-control system?

Just look what enormous profits one would have made if he had bought on the 2d and sold on the 4th at 20/32 profit.

Couldn't a fellow get rich if he could get a tipoff of what the 12 men intended to do?

I am not saying that there are any leaks, but there could be. Some employee or secretary could tell a friend.

All other departments of the Government seem to leak once in a while.

Anyway, it is a "quacky" credit control and money market the new Secretary of the Treasury has elected to be guided by.

We know one thing that is outstanding, and that is that our money masters are not trying to reduce the national debt. You never hear of them trying to reduce it. Even back between the wars, between World War I and World War II, when our debt was considered large at that time—of course, small as compared to our debt today—yet there was no great effort to reduce it too much, and there was a lot of argument about it in the newspapers at the time that a big national debt is a good thing, and today, with a national debt as large as it is, and the interest as burdensome as it is, you do not hear of any of our great money masters trying to get the national debt reduced. They are not even advocating it. They want lots of debt paper; of course they do; it is in their interest to have a lot of debt paper, and they want to keep a lot of debt paper, especially good Government paper, and paper issued by the municipalities and political subdivisions.

HIGH INTEREST RATES

Mr. Speaker, one other point I want to mention is about interest rates. The policy of high interest rates is a very devastating one. It can be destructive to our entire economy. It is contended by a lot of economists who are very smart men that high interest rates will not cause a depression. Even if it will not cause a depression, high interest rates are not justified to the extent and in the manner that they are now being forced by, I will add again, our money masters. Our money masters are forcing high interest rates.

I invite your attention to an article that appeared in this morning's Washington Post on page 26 about the stock prices being off sharply and sales heavy, and also about the gas and electric mar-

kets, and in particular one \$25 million bond issue.

Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore yesterday awarded its new \$25 million issue of series Y first refunding mortgage bonds to an investment banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

The winning bid, Charles P. Crane, president of the utility, announced, named a price of 101.649999 and a 3% percent coupon for the 30-year bonds.

That represents an annual cost to the company of 3.78 percent for the new money, which compares with a cost of around 2½ percent for like financing some months ago when the money market was fairly easy as compared to the presently tight situation.

Notice that. Within a few months time this great utility, that has, of course, as good a credit rating as any concern in the world could possibly have, is forced to pay an interest rate that is equal to a 50-percent increase over what it paid a few months ago. That is the effect of our tight money market.

That money will go into an expansion program. There is lots of expansion going on. Without expansion of industry we would not have any place for the new workers to get jobs. We must increase our production, our gross national product, by 3 or 4 percent every year in order to take care of the increase of 750,000 to 1,000,000 new workers who come on the scene every year, who must have jobs for them to be taken care of. Therefore, the expansion of industry is very important. This year it has been estimated that industry would spend \$27 billion for expansion and to establish new industries, which would give a lot of jobs, of course, and take care of the new workers.

The first 6 months 50 percent of that is going to be used or one-half of the \$27 billion, no question about it. What will happen in the next 6 months? If all concerns have to pay a 50 percent increase for the money they get, it is possible that they will back off and say, "No, we will wait. That is too high." If they wait, they do not expand. Fewer people will get jobs. That can reach such a proportion that it will directly affect our employment situation and be harmful and detrimental to our country.

Some economists claim that this high money policy, if it does cause a depression, will take 2 years actually to reach that stage. I am not sure that it will be that long, possibly 6 months or a year, maybe longer than that, but it occurs to me that we will have some telling blows against our economy in a few months' time if they keep up at the fast pace they are now going of rapidly increasing interest rates and to such high levels.

When a utility pays more interest, like a 50-percent increase here, that is the wholesale rate. The ordinary Tom, Dick, and Harry in the country pay what might be called the retail rate, and it is several times, always, what the wholesale rate is. So his rate goes way up. As an electric utility pays more, that electric utility's expenses go up, just as much as if the workers in the plant had said, "We have got to have more wages," and they actually got an increase in wages. That would be the same cost to the utility.

If the money masters just say, "We have got to have more interest, you have

got to pay 50 percent more for your money than you paid in the past," that means an increase in cost to that utility, just the same as any other increase in cost to that utility.

This utility, if it is operating in a city—and naturally it is—will have to go to the city council and get an increase in rates in order to take care of this increase in cost.

That, of course, causes an increase to every owner of property; to every tenant, to every owner of rental property, to everyone. It increases costs all down the line.

Those increases go not only to the electric bill, but to the gas bill, to the telephone bill, to transportation, to all these different conveniences that we have that we pay for.

The users of every one of them will have to pay an increased rate, because as there is an increased interest rate you have to have increased compensation. And that goes right down to the man who is paying the bill.

Let us take for instance, a landlord who owns an apartment house. His bills come in; they have all been increased because of high interest—all of them have to collect more from him; electricity, gas, water, telephone, everything else, so that he has to say to each tenant, "I have got to have more rent."

Of course, the tenant cannot dispute that, because he knows that the landlord is caught in a squeeze and the tenant must pay more rent.

Then the tenant, as a wage earner, goes to the concern for which he works and says, "I have got to have more wages because I am having to pay more rent."

Rent is about the highest single item in the cost of living. So this high interest has the most devastating and destructive effect on our entire economy of any one thing that could be put into effect, because it touches everybody and everything.

Whether or not it will be 6 months or 12 months or 2 years before its most devastating effects will be known, we do know that it is going to have a bad effect; and I certainly hope that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, who can control the Open Markets Committee, if they want to, will give immediate attention to this problem and do something about it, and stop this 50 percent and more increase in interest rates that is going on.

BOARD VACANCY SHOULD BE FILLED

I respectfully invite the attention of the executive branch of the Government to the fact that under the Federal Reserve law, as passed in 1913, and the amendments thereto, the vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board should be filled. There should be seven members on that Board.

ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS AND TORNADOES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the terrible series of tornadoes which have brought widespread death and destruction in the past few months. The number of these death-dealing twisters this year is unprecedented in Weather Bureau records. There were 65 recorded tornadoes in April, which is almost 3 times normal for that month. There were more than 70 tornadoes recorded for May and even that figure is incomplete. Only 9 days of June have passed and 32 tornadoes have already been recorded—more than the customary figure for the entire month.

The public, as well as some scientists, wants to know if there is any connection between the A-bomb explosions and the tornadoes which have followed. Scientists admit that great quantities of radioactive materials are blown into the atmosphere by the explosions of atomic bombs in Nevada. Thousands of tons of this radioactive material drifts across the Nation. We know that this material pollutes the air we breathe and the water we drink. Does it also generate abnormal atmospheric conditions? Is the plague of tornadoes a byproduct of A-bomb explosions within our borders?

More than 300 lives have been lost and millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed in the last few months by this epidemic of tornadoes.

Today I have written the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee to initiate a thorough investigation to determine the relationship between atomic bomb explosions and cyclonic weather disturbances.

The following is a copy of the letter which I have sent to Congressman DEWEY SHORT, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee:

JUNE 10, 1953.

Hon. DEWEY SHORT,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Millions of Americans are deeply concerned about the terrible series of tornadoes which have brought widespread death and destruction during the past few months. The number of death-dealing twisters this year is unprecedented in Weather Bureau records. The records of the Weather Bureau reveal that during the month of March 1943, 47 tornadoes of major and minor violence took place throughout the country. The records also reveal that the normal annual number of tornadoes for the month of March over the last 36-year period is recorded as 18. In April, 65 tornadoes took place and the normal for April over the 36-year period was 25. In May, 77 tornadoes took place and the normal over a 36-year period was 34.

In the first 9 days of June of this year, 32 tornadoes struck as compared with 28 for the whole month of June of the 36-year normal average and this figure does not include the devastation of the tornadoes yesterday (June 9) in Massachusetts, Michigan, and Ohio.

If the same average continues over the full month of June as occurred in the first 9 days, the country will have been visited by 96 tornadoes for the month of June.

The Weather Bureau also states that their record for storms of tornado violence since

1900 shows an average of 149 a year. If the tornado violence that has visited the Nation since January 1, 1953, up to and including June, continues, the number will approach 289.

Francis W. Reichelderfer, of the Weather Bureau, and rated as the country's No. 1 expert on atmospheric destruction, is quoted in the Washington Times-Herald of June 10 as saying: "Let me put it this way. We haven't been able to prove that the atomic tests don't affect the weather, but we also haven't been able to prove they do."

The number of deaths up to June 9 by tornadoes has been listed as 336, which does not include the 71 deaths in Massachusetts and the 140 in Michigan reported as of yesterday. Of course, additional hundreds have been injured along with the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property.

Millions in America are very much aroused over the fact that the great number of atom bombs that have been exploded in the western part of the Nation might have contributed toward this abnormal epidemic of tornadoes and atmospheric disturbances.

It has been recorded that radioactive materials have been found in hailstones, which have fallen as far east as the State of Pennsylvania. Airplane pilots and navigators have complained that their flying operations have been thrown off balance on numerous occasions, which might have been caused by the repercussions and aftereffects of atomic explosions.

From an article in the U. S. News & World Report of May 29 the following paragraph is taken:

"The weather, nevertheless, remains largely a mystery. Some improvements have been made in weather-forecasting methods. There is a little more knowledge about upper-air currents. But weather predictions are still inexact and often wrong. Most authorities agree that the science of meteorology is in its infancy."

The public, as well as some scientists, wants to know if there is any connection between the atom bomb explosions and the tornadoes which followed. Scientists admit that great quantities of radioactive materials are blown into the atmosphere by the explosions which have occurred in Nevada. We know this material pollutes the air we breathe and the water we drink. Does it also generate abnormal atmospheric conditions? Is the tornado a byproduct of the atom bomb explosions within our borders? These are questions which millions would like to get some satisfactory answer.

I do not believe that the task to secure this knowledge from a scientific standpoint would be a very difficult one. I further do not think that it would be practical for the Congress to ask for a special committee to investigate this atmospheric problem, but the Armed Services Committee of the House could appoint a subcommittee and assimilate all the available evidence from weather bureau experts, scientists, meteorologists, and others on this important problem, which is perplexing the minds of millions regarding our atmospheric upheavals.

I urge that you, as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, take this problem up with your honorable body and make this necessary investigation and survey of whether or not repercussions from atomic bomb explosions are bringing about the Nation's abnormal tornado conditions.

Sincerely yours,

RAY J. MADDEN,
Member of Congress.

TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 275, Rept. No. 539), which was referred to the

House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5495) to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendments shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means or an amendment proposing to strike out title II of the bill, and said amendments shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means may be offered to any section of the bill at the conclusion of the general debate, but such amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

MISSION OF STATE DEPARTMENT: TO HELP DEVELOP OUR ECONOMY?—WITH NEW IRONS IN THE FIRE?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the State Department to define its mission. Is it to help develop our economy, to keep America from being hurt or double banked? Could a more cooperative Congress help? How? Why do I ask?

Congress is under fire for slashing appropriations that eliminate 25 percent of our foreign service personnel. The June 10 issue of the New York Times in its editorial, "Crippling Our Diplomacy," calls the cut punitive, and "one of the major pieces of folly of the present Congress." It cites as reasons the cold war and the crucial struggle we face with the Communists. One wishes the Times had come closer to the knuckle, had cited specific benefits that would accrue to our people with a fuller appropriation, and not just the loss that would follow with a slash.

These are days when America needs new irons in the fire, days of definition, days when we need to wipe the gum from our eyes for better vision to reduce the division of man from man.

What is the function of the State Department? To spin our economy? To help us obtain abroad what we need to live as a nation in self-respect? To keep us from fighting, and to keep others from fighting to get what all need to live? Historically, is it to keep those who have hurt us in the past, from hurting us in the future? Does this mean keeping Germany and England and Italy and

France from each other's throat, and ours as well? And Japan and China from each other's throat, and ours as well? And, currently, does it mean keeping the hammer and sickle from being jammed down the throats of us all? And pulled out of the throats of those now under the take-and-torture tyranny of the Reds? That is a big job. It takes economics, new markets, new techniques, new irons in the fire. That is State's job, backed by a strong defense. It is a big job.

In our history, since 1776, at best, we have enjoyed a bit better than 23½ years of quiet, on the average, between cannon barrages: 1776, 1812, 1845, 1861, 1898, 1914, 1941, 1950. When will the next guns go off?

What Congress does in restoring the cuts in the Department of State, and how it votes on reciprocal trade, and on the Export-Import Bank can, I believe, broaden the span between those 23½-year cannon barrages.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL AT BEDFORD, MASS.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday I attended the 25th anniversary of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Bedford, Mass., a psychiatric hospital located in my congressional district. I watched the exhibition showing how the hospital developed from the very beginning, the wards and the sunrooms in the beginning without decoration, the bleak interior, and then the next exhibit showing the wards and the sunrooms as they are today with cheerful hangings and light furniture.

I saw an exhibition of what is being done in the way of improving the food that is served to the patients. They are giving the patients now, even the disturbed patients, eating utensils instead of just a spoon as they did before.

I saw exhibits from the farm. They have a farm at Bedford Hospital and that is why I am anxious to have land around these hospitals where the mentally sick and disabled are treated, so they can get out of doors and work on the farms, observe the hens and their chickens, the pigs—and discover that even pigs like to have their heads scratched. And then the veterans have an opportunity to work in the fields, and they get pleasure from many, many things and enjoy them.

Then I saw the exhibit of things the patients make with their own hands, beautiful things. This manual work gives them an incentive to use their hands.

I saw the patients there with their families, and many of the families came up and said how fine their boys had been treated at the hospital. One mother had just lost a son, he had died the night before. He had been in the hospital 20 years. She had nothing but praise. Another mother, a Gold Star widow, had a son who had been in the hospital for 25 years and she had nothing but praise.

Then as to the diet, I would like to say to the House that I never saw better food anywhere, not even at home or anywhere else, than I ate at that hospital, and it is all done at very low cost. They have managed to do it and still give the best of food to the patients—light bread and plenty of milk.

And I would like to say a word of appreciation for Dr. Winthrop Adams, who was at one time a medical director of the Veterans' Administration here in Washington. He was the director, the medical head of the Veterans' Administration for all of the country, and then he asked to have a hospital, and he was assigned to that Bedford Hospital. He is my idea of a perfect Veterans' Administration doctor for the nervously sick or for patients with other disabilities. He is interested in all of his patients; he has no dread or fear of any of the patients, and he talks over with the families all of the problems of the patients and the problems of the hospital. He is kindly, able, and a remarkable doctor. I think he ought to have a citation from the Congress of the United States for the fine work that he has given and the effort he has put into it.

The hospital is terribly overcrowded. They immediately need more beds. It is one of the hospitals where they try to take in extra patients if there is an emergency. They try to see that the patients stay there long enough instead of putting them out before they are able to go. I wish everybody in the Congress could see the operation of that hospital; then they would realize the need for having the money restored in the independent offices appropriation bill for the Veterans' Administration. I hope that there will be enough money appropriated so that every veteran in need of treatment for nervous and mental illnesses can be taken care of all over the country.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. HOSMER in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in three instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HESELTON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FINO and to include a letter received from a constituent.

Mr. BONNER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. RIVERS and to include an article on the retirement of Louis M. Shimel as assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of South

Carolina and an editorial on the same subject.

Mr. YORTY in seven instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOGGS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ABBITT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DODD and to include an editorial.

Mr. HOLTZMAN (at the request of Mr. DODD) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'NEILL (at the request of Mr. BOLAND).

Mr. KEAN and to include an editorial from today's New York Times.

Mr. YOUNGER and to include an editorial from the San Mateo Times.

Mr. POWELL in six separate instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BURDICK in two instances.

Mr. McDONOUGH in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATMAN and to include a letter.

Mr. MADDEN and to include a speech by John C. Sciranka.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PERKINS and to include a story from the Beattyville Enterprise and a letter from Dr. Bruce Underwood, in charge of the Department of Health in Kentucky.

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) and to include extraneous material.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to a joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution designating the week beginning June 14, 1953, as Theodore Roosevelt Week.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. FEIGHAN (at the request of Mr. BOLLING), indefinitely, on account of official business incident to the tornado disaster in his district.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 11, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

762. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Panama Canal Company to transfer the Canal Zone Corrosion Laboratory to the Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

763. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill

for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war and conditions resulting from war"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

764. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to the provisions of section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHORT: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 5637. A bill to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 527). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee of conference. Conference report on House Concurrent Resolution 29. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens (Rept. No. 528).

Mr. JOHNSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 2331. A bill to repeal section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952; without amendment (Rept. No. 529). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON: Committee on Armed Services. S. 1529. An act to amend the act of July 28, 1942 (ch. 528, 56 Stat. 722), relating to posthumous appointments and commissions, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 530). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON: Committee on Armed Services. S. 1544. An act to repeal the authority to purchase discharge from the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 531). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 631. A bill to provide that compensation of veterans for service-connected disability, rated 20 percent or less disabling, shall be paid quarterly rather than monthly; with an amendment (Rept. No. 532). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 2984. A bill to prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability, for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years; with amendment (Rept. No. 533). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 5380. A bill to extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to certain persons who served with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unmarried widows, child, or children; without amendment (Rept. No. 534). Referred to

the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 5636. A bill to amend veterans regulations to establish for persons who served in the Armed Forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for tuberculosis other than pulmonary; without amendment (Rept. No. 535). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 2871. A bill to authorize the retirement of non-Regular officers of the Army and Air Force having more than 30 years active Federal service under the same conditions presently provided for such officers having less than 30 years service, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 536). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 4214. A bill to continue the effect of the statutory provisions relating to the deposit of savings for members of the Army and Air Force, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 537). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 275. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 5495, a bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 539). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHORT: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 5527. A bill to authorize the employment in a civilian position in the Office of the Secretary of Defense of Lt. Gen. Graves Blanchard Erskine, upon retirement from the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 538). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HUNTER:

H. R. 5655. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHUDOFF:

H. R. 5656. A bill to make Flag Day a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 5657. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 5658. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 5659. A bill to provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 5660. A bill to provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 5661. A bill to provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MEADER:

H. R. 5662. A bill to amend the act of June 30, 1948, so as to extend for 5 years the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain public lands in Monroe County, Mich., held under color of title; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 5663. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 5664. A bill to amend the mineral leasing laws with respect to their application in the case of pipelines passing through the public domain; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 5665. A bill to amend 18 United States Code 871 to provide penalties for threats against the President-elect, the Vice President, and the Vice President-elect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 5666. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 5667. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and other laws relating to housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H. R. 5668. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H. R. 5669. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 5670. A bill providing tax incentive for the creation of additional farm storage facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska (by request):

H. R. 5671. A bill to provide public assistance to needy persons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. R. 5672. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOLVERTON (by request):

H. R. 5673. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for monetary forfeitures in the case of violations of the Federal Communications Commission's rules and regulations relating to radio stations other than broadcast stations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 5674. A bill to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 5675. A bill to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, with reference to the designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. J. Res. 273. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1953, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. J. Res. 274. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VORYS:

H. J. Res. 275. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Robert V. Fleming as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. J. Res. 276. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Owen Josephus Roberts as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GRANAHAH:

H. R. 5676. A bill for the relief of Luigi Cicchinelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HARDEN:

H. R. 5677. A bill for the relief of Alice Power and Ruby Power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER (by request):

H. R. 5678. A bill for the relief of Chalm Iwaniski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5679. A bill for the relief of Ciro Romano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 5680. A bill for the relief of Henry Jorgensen, Elizabeth Jorgensen, James Jorgensen, and Vivian Jorgensen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5681. A bill for the relief of Julius Ilona, and Henry Flehner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 5682. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Agnethe Gundhll Sundby; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5683. A bill for the relief of Willard L. Gleeson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H. R. 5684. A bill for the relief of Walter Kuznicki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H. R. 5685. A bill for the relief of Frank Cecco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 5686. A bill for the relief of Henry Mason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 5687. A bill for the relief of Nisen Ganz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 5688. A bill for the relief of Maria Gounari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 5689. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ivan Kerno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

320. By Mr. BEAMER: Resolution of the Public Service Commission of Indiana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

321. By Mr. HALE: Petition of the Commissioners of the Bath, Maine, Housing Authority, to reconsider the decision to close the Public Housing Administration field office in Boston, Mass., and find a new way to continue this office so vital to the projects of New England, and suggesting that the Boston field office be reduced in size, along with other field offices, rather than be eliminated entirely; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953

(Legislative day of Monday, June 8, 1953)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful God, we bless Thy holy name for all that Thou hast bestowed upon us in the bounty of this opulent world which is our home. As Thou hast fashioned us for Thyself with restless hearts that find no rest save in Thee, go Thou with us all our pilgrim way and lead us, by our defeats as by our victories, into the knowledge of Thy peace. Give us light for our darkness and strength for every high purpose wherein we are weak, bringing us to face every task in quiet confidence, undisturbed, forever sure that Thou wilt guide our steps and hold our feet from falling. Let the knowledge of Thy redeeming purpose shine in our hearts and on our path as a lamp illuminating the way ahead. In these days that try men's souls we would have Thy will to be our will. Strengthen us by Thy spirit, and make each of us, in the place where we stand, a channel for the coming of Thy kingdom. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, June 10, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5304) to permit members of the uniformed services to elect certain contingency options, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3307. An act to provide for the treatment of users of narcotics in the District of Columbia; and

H. R. 4664. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. MORSE was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate from the close of business today until Wednesday of next week.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. BENNETT, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Banking and Currency was authorized

to meet during the session of the Senate today beginning at 2 o'clock.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the quorum call, and prior to the consideration of the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, which is the unfinished business, we may have a morning hour for the purpose of allowing Senators to introduce bills and joint resolutions, to make insertions in the RECORD, and to transact other routine business, their statements, under the practice, not to exceed 2 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Goldwater	McCarran
Anderson	Gore	McCarthy
Barrett	Green	McClellan
Beall	Griswold	Millikin
Bennett	Hayden	Monroney
Bricker	Hendrickson	Morse
Bridges	Hennings	Neely
Bush	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Butler, Md.	Hill	Payne
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Potter
Byrd	Humphrey	Purtell
Capehart	Jackson	Robertson
Carlson	Jenner	Russell
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Daniel	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Kefauver	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kennedy	Smith, N. C.
Dworshak	Kerr	Sparkman
Eastland	Kilgore	Symington
Ellender	Knowland	Taft
Ferguson	Kuchel	Thye
Flanders	Langer	Tobey
Frear	Lehman	Watkins
Fulbright	Long	Welker
George	Malone	Wiley
Gillette	Mansfield	Williams

Mr. KNOWLAND. I announce that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official committee business.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is absent by leave of the Senate, having been appointed a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is absent because of illness.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is absent on official business.